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Pact Tactical Nuclear Arms Statement Promoted

LD1304210689 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] The newspapers today published the documents adopted by the foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states. Let us consider one of them, the statement on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. I shall hand the microphone over to my colleague, Viktor Levin.

[Levin] After the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of intermediate and shorter range missiles was achieved, the public reasonably turned its attention to tactical weapons. Really Europe cannot feel safe as long as those weapons remain there. First, the existence of tactical nuclear weapons on the European Continent preserves the danger of a sudden attack. Second, it is capable of becoming a trigger for a total nuclear conflict with all the consequences ensuing from it. Third, the further build-up of tactical weapons—such a possibility always remains if they are kept—would have an increasingly destabilizing effect on the military and strategic situation in Europe. Proceeding from this, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are firmly coming out in favor of the complete elimination of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. If we recall the terminology that was used in drawing up the treaty on intermediate and shorter range missiles—the double zero option—now our country is posing the question of the third zero.

Unfortunately, one has to remark that NATO is not ready for such a radical solution to the problems. But this does not mean that the situation is at an impasse. We are prepared—and this is precisely set out in the statement of the Warsaw Pact member states—for a stage-by-stage solution to the problems. For this, the Warsaw Pact proposes that in the very near future the NATO member states should start individual talks on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, including the nuclear component of dual-purpose systems. It is proposed that the preparations for such talks should be started without delay. I foresee that certain circles in the West will perceive these proposals as insidious attempts by Moscow to prevent NATO's plans to update tactical nuclear weapons. Yes, we make no secret of the fact that we consider such updating incompatible with the process of arms limitation, with the goals to be tackled at the Vienna talks. But the proposals made by the socialist countries are not only dictated by efforts to avert the dangerous development of tactical nuclear weapons. We want to consolidate security for all the European states. And that is the main thing.

I would also like to draw attention to the fact that the socialist countries do not consider their proposals to be the ultimate truth. We are prepared to examine any other possible proposals and measures moving in the direction of the reduction and elimination of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

NATO's Woerner Tactical Arms Remarks 'Discordant'

LD1304181189 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS—By Tass military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

The Warsaw Treaty member countries proposed to North Atlantic countries that separate talks on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe be opened shortly. This new forum would, undoubtedly, substantially supplement the talks in conventional forces in Europe that opened in Vienna last month, as the danger of a suprise attack cannot be removed while tactical nuclear weapons, capable of triggering off a total nuclear conflict, are preserved in Europe.

A statement that NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner made in Washington following a meeting with President of the United States George Bush was sharply discordant to the proposal of socialist countries. Woerner actually rejected the call of socialist countries and suggested that the Warsaw Treaty countries start the reduction of tactical nuclear weapons unilaterally.

Apparently definite circles of the North Atlantic alliance cannot accept the very thought of reductions, much less elimination of NATO tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. Besides that, Washington and London, as well as the military-political leadership of the North Atlantic alliance, now exert efforts to the utmost to push through the decision in the modernisation of NATO tactical nuclear weapons. They are able particularly concerned over differences in NATO countries on this matter. [sentence as received]

By all indications, the Warsaw Treaty countries proposal to agree that the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons be carried out stage-by-stage was noted in the West. One gets the impression that if only one stage, the elimination of the imbalance in the number of tactical nuclear weapons, was suggested, this would suit such leaders as Woerner. But they reason that if they agree to negotiate, they will find it difficult, because of the public pressure, to give up "the third zero".

One would like to hope that common sense would still prevail in thinking of the military-political leadership of the North Atlantic alliance. Sober assessments of the Warsaw Treaty [words indistinct] even in such Western countries, conservatively adhering to nuclear weapons, as London. A number of mass media, specifically THE GUARDIAN, demanded a well-considered, but a positive answer to these proposals.

Socialist countries, on their part, proclaimed the readiness to consider any other possible proposals and measures aimed at the reduction and elimination of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe and promoting the consolidation of stability in Europe at a lower level of military

potentials, with the observance of the principles of equality and equal security and ensurance of effective control over the fulfilment of agreements.

General Chervov Speaks on Arms Control Issues

Supports Pact Statement

LD1304121989 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1129 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr (TASS)—Ensuring stability and security in Europe, and the removal of the danger of sudden attack, is impossible while tactical nuclear weapons are retained in the European Continent, General Chervov, the high-ranking representative of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces said today. In an interview with a TASS diplomatic correspondent, he stressed that the statement of the Warsaw Pact member states on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, which was adopted in Berlin at a session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee, reflects the significance attached to this problem in the socialist countries.

The Warsaw Pact states are again proposing to NATO to hold talks on the problem of tactical nuclear weapons. General Chervov highlighted that part of the statement where it is indicated that the discussion of the issues of preparation for the proposed talks, their remit, and the makeup of the participants could be held in special consultations, which the allied socialist states are ready to begin without delay. The nuclear powers of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, and also all other interested state participants in these alliances, in particular those possessing tactical means capable of applying nuclear changes, and also those on whose territory tactical nuclear weapons are deployed, could take part in such consultations.

The mutual rejection by the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO of the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons would help to create a favorable political atmosphere for talks on the problem of tactical nuclear weapons and on strengthening trust, General Chervov said. "We have repeatedly stated that we do not intend to engage in the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons," he stressed.

The assertion can often be heard in the West to the effect that the Soviet Union has superiority in tactical nuclear weapons. "These assertions are based on the artificial separation from tactical nuclear means of only one category—tactical nuclear missiles," General Chervov said. "There are indeed more of these in the Warsaw Pact states than in NATO. However, if one takes other categories of tactical nuclear means—aviation and artillery—then there is a rough equality between the forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO as a whole in all components of tactical nuclear weapons."

"The Warsaw Pact states consequently advocate a 'nuclear zero,'" the general stressed.

'Optimistic' on Vienna Talks Prospects

PM1304144689 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 12 Apr 89 p 3

[USSR Colonel General Nikolay Chervov "Focus" article: "NATO Jeopardizing New Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] The new negotiations in Vienna between the 7 Warsaw Pact states and the 16 NATO nations on conventional forces in Europe are bound to be difficult, given the complexity of the subject and the large number of participants. Nevertheless, I am optimistic about future prospects, and I base this optimism on three factors.

1. The international situation in general and Soviet-U.S. relations in particular are changing for the better. Confrontation is giving way to dialogue and cooperation. Disarmament trends have been given a strong stimulus. The Warsaw Pact's figures for forces in Europe show how dangerous things are on our continent, where 3.5 million men confront each other and where there are enormous numbers of weapons. Before it is too late military capabilities must be brought down to a level which is reasonable for defense, at the same time as military doctrines are revised.

The Warsaw Pact has already announced unilateral arms reductions, adopted the principle of reasonable defense sufficiency, and have begun to give their armed forces a clear defensive character. Our practical deeds aim to radically improve the military situation in Europe and remove the threat of a surprise attack. They also undoubtedly create favorable conditions for successful negotiations, with the aim of bringing Europe's military divisions to an end.

2. Despite differences in the positions and attitudes of the two sides at the new negotiations there are also common concerns—the ending of asymmetries, the reduction of primarily offensive armaments, and so on—which could form the foundation for an agreement if the political will exists.

3. The two sides have enormous experience with negotiations. Past experience shows that the results of negotiations are proportional to how well one succeeds in tackling acute problems at the highest level. An "all-European Reykjavik"—that is, a summit conference of the CSCE nations on arms reductions in Europe, which has been proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev—would give the negotiations a businesslike tone and bring them closer to an agreement.

One of the difficulties at the negotiations is the juggling with figures. The most important thing is not to squabble about the size of the figures which are taken as the point of departure for the negotiations, but to arrive at the lowest possible level of armaments.

Another obstacle to progress could be NATO's endeavors to achieve a reduction only in land combat forces—that is, tanks, artillery systems, track-laying vehicles, and so on, where the Warsaw Pact has an advantage—while attack aircraft and combat helicopters—of which NATO has more—can be discussed later, if at all. In this case the Warsaw Pact countries would have to cut their armaments, while NATO looks on, monitoring.

We are chiefly concerned over NATO's attack aircraft. World War II and all local wars since then have begun with air attacks, not with tank attacks. In 1 to 1.5 hours an air force can strike and do so with great force as much as 1,000 km inside the opponent's territory. Air forces are an invasion potential and are the most destabilizing type of weapon. NATO takes the view that it is difficult to distinguish between offensive and defensive aircraft. This is no argument. It is easy to distinguish between them. Also, inspections which would make this easier have been proposed.

The stance of NATO nations on making cuts, which would be of advantage only to them, in certain categories of arms, such as tanks, artillery systems, and track-laying vehicles, could take the negotiations into a blind alley and lead to continued confrontation and a continuation of the arms race.

It is totally inexplicable why NATO does not want to discuss troop numbers. What sort of cuts do not affect the main ingredient of the armed forces—soldiers? NATO's approach to this question is very weak and gives rise to distrust of the general line it takes at the negotiations.

Unfortunately the United States and NATO do not want to limit their naval forces and therefore these are not being discussed at the negotiations. But the importance of navies to the balance of power will grow as conventional forces are reduced. With its fivefold superiority in large surface ships and its almost twelvefold superiority in surface ships armed with cruise missiles, NATO would have a dangerous superiority at sea. Therefore, negotiations on naval disarmament must be started, once confidence-building measures have been extended to cover naval forces too.

Many military experts in NATO take the view that the modernization of tactical nuclear arms will be of crucial importance and must be multifaceted. Referring to the Nuclear Planning Group's October 1988 meeting, they declare that the program should include the following:

The deployment of a new nuclear missile with a range of up to 500 km, chiefly in West Germany, instead of the Lance missile with its 130 km range;

The deployment in Britain of around 50 nuclear-armed U.S. aircraft (probably F-111A's) in addition to the over 140 pursuit bombers already stationed there;

The arming of attack aircraft with new air-to-ground missiles with a range of over 400 km;

The further development of the SRAM missile (air-to-ground) with the aim of considerably increasing its range, and consequently the operational radius of the air force;

The relocation of hundreds of U.S. land-based Tomahawk cruise missiles to Europe;

The completion in 1989 of the replacement of nuclear ammunition for 203.2 mm artillery and the start of production in 1990 of nuclear grenades for 155 mm howitzers.

It is not difficult to see that such modernization can only exacerbate the situation in Europe. First, we are totally opposed to the deployment of missiles with ranges up to 500 km. Under the terms of the INF Treaty, the Soviet Union is destroying its SS-12 missiles with a range of 1,000 km and its SS-23 missiles with a range of 500 km. Why then does NATO intend to deploy missiles with a range of almost 500 km—that is, the same type of missile that the Soviet Union is scrapping?

These modernization moves do not accord well with the spirit of the INF Treaty, since they aim at a considerable nuclear buildup. It is NATO's fault that there will be more nuclear arms in Europe than there were before the signing of the INF Treaty. Thus, the Warsaw Pact intends to cut its troops by more than 300,000 men, at the same time as NATO is rearming and increasing its nuclear capability. There is something wrong here.

It must also be pointed out that the modernization program is not about small improvements to old nuclear arms systems but about what are really new missiles with a range 3 to 4 times that of the Lance missile. So why not begin parallel negotiations on the reduction and elimination of the tactical nuclear arms in Europe?

Outlines Three-Stage Proposal

AU1304091989 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 11 Apr 89 p 2

[Interview with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, a chief of the USSR General Staff Administration, by NOVOSTI's Vasiliy Morozov: "On the Road to Real Disarmament"; place, date not specified]

[Text] In connection with the conclusion of the first round of talks on conventional armed forces in Europe, NOVOSTI military commentator Vasiliy Morozov requested Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief [nacelnik] of the USSR General Staff Administration, to express his opinion about the platforms of the negotiating parties and on the prospects of the negotiations.

[Morozov] The Western states and the Warsaw Pact countries presented their stances at the talks of the "23" and submitted official documents on the matter. What is the essence of the stances of the Warsaw Pact countries? What do they propose in order to achieve real disarmament in Europe?

[Chervov] The foundation of the stances of the Warsaw Pact countries is a three-stage program for the limitation of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

In the first stage (1991-94 at the latest), measures should be adopted to deprive the two sides of the potential to launch an unexpected attack and of the possibility to wage extensive offensive operations. To this end imbalances and asymmetries should be eliminated and collective levels reached for the Warsaw Pact and NATO regarding the number of troops and the most destabilizing categories of armaments (tactical warplanes, combat helicopters, tanks, artillery, armored vehicles). These levels must be 10-15 percent lower than the lowest levels in any country.

In parallel with this, measures must be realized for preventing an unexpected strike by establishing at the line of contact of the military-political alliances zones in which there is a reduced level of armament, in which the most dangerous destabilizing types of armaments would be removed, reduced, or limited, and in which military activities would also be limited.

In the second stage (1994-97), compared with the levels which will be created after eliminating the imbalance and asymmetry, the Warsaw Pact and NATO armed forces would be reduced by 25 percent (by approximately 500,000 men), which will include armaments. Steps are to be taken to limit armaments which would not be included in the limits in the first stage, to restructure armed forces on the basis of the principle of sufficiency for defense, and to develop predictability and openness in everyday military activity.

In the third stage (1997-2000), further reductions should continue in such a way as to give the armed forces of the two alliances an exclusively defensive character; levels should be set for all other categories of armaments; and principles of military structure, by which all participants in the talks are to abide, should be harmonized.

The limits will be accompanied by an appropriate reduction of military expenditure and by measures for converting military production. None of the participants in the talks would increase its military forces and conventional armaments.

Regarding verification, we presume that starting data will be exchanged and checked and will include random inspections and the establishment of a united, efficient system of verifying the adherence to agreements, including on-site inspections without the right of refusal (during the reduction process as well as in regard to the activities of the troops which will remain after the reduction).

On the whole, the stance of the Warsaw Pact countries, which is in full accord with the mandate of the Vienna meeting, includes all of the most destabilizing types of weapons which constitute a potential for an unexpected attack, and expresses the preparedness to eliminate its superiority (in tanks, armored vehicles, and artillery). The Warsaw Pact countries demand that the Western states eliminate their superiority (in tactical air forces, combat helicopters, and the size of its armed forces). In this is the constructive nature and flexibility of the Warsaw Pact stance, which takes into consideration the security interests of all states.

[Morozov] What is the stance of the Western countries? What do they propose? Does the West take into consideration the Warsaw Pact countries' concern which is caused by NATO's superiority in tactical air force, combat helicopters, and the size of its armed forces?

[Chervov] First of all, I would like to say that the fact that NATO did not take any concrete appropriate steps in reply to the unilateral limitation of armed forces by the USSR and other Warsaw Pact states elicits concern. It is obvious that Western officials are not willing to go further than talking about "the quality of loving peace" [mirumilovnost]. In this regard, the stance of the West during the talks of the "23" is clearly not marked by inventiveness. Here are the facts:

The Western countries plan on solving only the tasks of the first stage of the talks: the elimination of imbalance and asymmetry. At the same time, only tanks, artillery, and armored vehicles, that is, weapons in which the Warsaw Pact has superiority, are being considered as the main weapons categories. Tactical air forces, combat helicopters, and the size of the armed forces, in which the West has superiority, are intentionally excluded. Demanding limits on what the other side has more of, and not touching what they themselves have superiority in, is primitive scheming.

I think this is where the fundamental difference in the stances of the two sides lies. The Western approach is characterized by the demand which is restricted only to reducing those weapons in which the Warsaw Pact has superiority (tanks, armored vehicles, and artillery). The exclusion of further components of armament and the number of troops is not in harmony with the mandate of the talks. NATO representatives refuse to assess them because they have superiority there. According to our assessment, NATO has a 1.5:1 superiority in tactical aircraft over the Warsaw Pact; a 1.9:1 superiority in combat helicopters; and 1.1:1 superiority in personnel. Currently, the NATO armed forces have 100,000 more

members, and after the unilateral reductions by the Warsaw Pact countries this superiority increases to 400,000 persons. [sentence as published]

Now, about determining the overall collective levels of armament for each alliance. In principle, obviously, it is possible to agree with this approach, provided that these levels will not include all main categories of armament (tactical aircraft, combat helicopters, tanks, air forces, armored vehicles, and the size of the armed forces).

Finally, about the limits on the armament of formations capable of combat located beyond a nation's territory. (There will be a total of 3,200 tanks, 1,700 artillery pieces, and 6,000 armored vehicles for each alliance.) It is not clear why limits have been set only for the armament of combat units, without taking into consideration stockpiles in arsenals. If one were to agree with such an approach, it would lead to NATO retaining in its arsenals 8,700 tanks, 7,500 artillery pieces, and 8,000 armored vehicles. What is involved here is an obvious attempt to gain superiority. Intentionally unacceptable demands imperil the very prospects of the talks.

[Morozov] It is obvious that the general stances of the two sides have something in common. Is it possible to name convergent points in the stances of the Warsaw Pact and NATO?

[Chervov] First, it is necessary to stress that the submission of concrete proposals by the Warsaw Pact and NATO provides a good basis for further work when comparing the approaches of the sides and determining the outlines of possible agreements.

Second, it is obvious that convergent points do exist in the stances of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and this is very important. Some of the convergent points, in my opinion, are:

—that the two sides agree that, above all, it is necessary to limit those categories of armaments which represent the potential for launching an unexpected attack and for waging extensive offensive operations, even though each side perceives the choice of the categories differently;

—that the sides manifest mutual understanding regarding the need to limit armaments to equal levels which would be lower than the lowest level which exists on the two sides;

—that there has been the effort to avoid fruitless discussions about figures, and to concentrate on agreeing upon certain categories of armed forces and armaments that are to be subject to reduction and, also, on common criteria and methods for calculating the reductions;

—that, in principle, the views of the parties on the need for a strict verification, including on-site inspection without the right to refuse, tally.

My view is that the aforementioned common points must become bridges which could be the foundation of an agreement. At the same time, it is necessary to overcome the main thing, that is, that the NATO countries must give up attempts to gain military superiority, comprehend what is going on in the world, and stand on the position of real disarmament. If this main obstacle is not overcome, partial issues cannot be solved.

Military Official Explains 'Defensive Posture'

PM1004095889 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Apr 89 pp 1, 6

[Jacques Isnard dispatch: "Red Army in Throes of Restructuring"]

[Text] Moscow—The Soviet General Staff would like to persuade Mr Chevenement that he is wrong to persist in thinking that the USSR has "an offensive military posture,"—as he said 7 months ago in the FRG, where he was inspecting the French forces—because the official doctrine of the Warsaw Pact armed forces since the Berlin conference in May 1987 has been "strictly defensive." The French defense minister is like St Thomas or rather—this is his own comparison—like Napoleon, who judged on the facts not on intentions.

Major General Yuriy Lebedev, who was his government's negotiator at the Geneva nuclear arms limitation conference with the United States and who is first deputy chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff's Treaty and Legal Directorate in Moscow, would like to place the ball back in the West's court, accusing it of failing to assess the situation "properly" and refusing to make any "practical gesture" at the Vienna conference on conventional disarmament in Europe.

In passing, he gave France rather a rough ride, saying that it has only maintained one front of the "Gaullist defense on all fronts,"—"Eastern Europe"—and "one main enemy—the Soviet Union"—and that the country which "together with the USSR, jointly inspired the Stockholm conference on security," now gives the impression of being a country which is "less dynamic in matching its actions to its words at the Vienna conference."

This former artilleryman, who is a missile expert, listed the arguments which, from his viewpoint, illustrate the "change" in the Soviet forces decreed in 1987.

"For 2 years," Yuriy Lebedev said, "none of our exercises in the field has had an offensive character. On 7 December 1988, Mikhail Gorbachev announced a unilateral reduction of 500,000 men, in other words 20 percent of Soviet forces, or 14 percent of Warsaw Pact forces. (Footnote) (In fact, when Mr Gorbachev received a delegation from the Trilateral Commission on 18 January, he estimated the reduction to be 12 percent of the forces. The 20 percent mentioned by Gen Lebedev apparently relates to the Soviet soldiers deployed east of

the Urals, estimated by PRAVDA on 30 January to number 2.5 million men, whereas more than half of the soldiers demobilized will be taken from Siberia and the southern regions). U.S. experts have even been forced to consider the fact that, with this reduction in its military forces, the USSR would be incapable of carrying out offensive operations in Europe without mobilization. The aircraft-carrying cruiser 'Tbilisi' now under construction does not have catapults, unlike the NATO aircraft carriers, and it can only carry out short-range actions at sea. By around 1991, we will have reduced the number of Su-24 ground attack aircraft, will have withdrawn from East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, and dismantled six armored divisions with their bridging systems, and the latest model of T-72 tank will be scrapped or converted for use as tractors. We will also have withdrawn the Soviet assault units deployed in those three allied countries."

From the Offensive to the Defensive

At the Ryazan Higher Airborne Command School some 250 km southeast of Moscow, which he heads, General Albert Slyusarev is trying to implement the Gorbachev doctrine of a "defensive posture" in training future officers—around 300 per year—for parachute units.

Gen Slyusarev, a poor imitation of Charles Bronson, wearing his medal of Hero of the Soviet Union which he won at the front, and with 3 years spent commanding the 103d Airborne Division in Afghanistan, drew subtle distinctions between "defensive," "offensive," and "counteroffensive" tactics adhered to by the Soviet Union's five parachute divisions (NATO says it has seven).

"We are training officers," he explained, "to be able to carry out offensive operations with a defensive force, ready to respond to attack." In short, the Soviet Armed Forces will not start fighting unless they are the target of an armed attack. But they must continue to be capable of carrying out a response which penetrates the enemy defense system and territory. Marshal Viktor Kulikov, former commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, calls this "self-defense." Gen Slyusarev prefers to admit that his paratroopers (between 4,500 and 6,000 per division) do not feel "frustrated" by the Gorbachev doctrine. "The aim," he said, "is still to destroy the enemy and, like the infantry, our men are still suited to counteroffensive actions."

According to historian Aleksey Arbatov, maintaining enough second line counteroffensive forces is one way of not repeating "the gross error of judgment made by Stalin" who had to endure 3 and ½ years of loss of life and devastation before repelling the Germans.

"The War Goes on Without Us"

Although this doctrinal debate between East and West on the occasion of the Vienna negotiations is important and relevant, it goes over the head of many Soviet military. The repercussions of the Afghan war and the effects of the restructuring of the forces should leave more scars on the officers.

"It is difficult to say whether it was a defeat or a mistake," Gen Lebedev said with reference to the 8-year Afghan war. "Mistakes were undoubtedly made and, in particular, the mistake of censoring the information given to Soviet soldiers." "Marx said that there are offensive wars and defensive wars, just and unjust wars," Gen Slyusarev said. "The Afghan people regarded their war as just, because they were defending their revolution. Foreign countries thought that this war had been rendered particularly violent by the Soviet intervention. It is now continuing without us." Captain Nikolay Kuchnarev spoke vehemently: "The UN Charter authorizes a young country to be built with the help of another state. And meanwhile, gangsters in Afghanistan have attacked the first aid provided by the International Red Cross."

Colonel Dmitriy Belskiy, who is now an APN military editor, regretted the fact that he had not previously read the Encyclopedia Britannica: "I would have discovered that the ethnic and religious aspects of Afghanistan had been disregarded and, above all, I would have learned not to interfere in internal affairs."

On their return from Afghanistan, where some of them had spent up to 3 years in succession, Soviet officers experienced the difficulties of "perestroyka" and of restructuring in the defense institution. It is never pleasant for an army which has long been a "sacred cow" and which is now blamed for the burden which its spending places on the country's economic development, to have to prepare to tighten its belt. It is said in Moscow that the announcement of a reduction of 500,000 men between now and 1991 directly affects the future of between 80,000 and 100,000 officers.

The oldest among them remember 1960, when Nikita Khrushchev fired 1.2 million soldiers because of budget cuts. "That was seen as a good thing for the national economy," according to General Panov, chief editor of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the Soviet Army daily which has a circulation of 2 million copies. "But that was seen as a social injustice and an arbitrary decision by the military."

Baby Strollers Instead of Missiles

"We must not repeat Khrushchev's mistakes," Lieutenant General Panov said. "The newspaper is in favor of this reduction, but without damaging the social rights of those concerned. The situation of the officers is not good. They do not have any housing. Their wives cannot find work. The families are worried. We at the newspaper are a national 'lobby' in the noble sense of the word, supporting the profession. It is up to the Soviet state to solve these problems. These officers have rights which the Defense Ministry alone cannot satisfy in daily life."

"The role of the media," according to this officer, who has been a journalist for 35 years, "must be strengthened as a means of expressing public opinion and as an alternative to the official view. Glasnost must not be propaganda."

It will therefore be an army with fewer men but not necessarily less well equipped. Quite the reverse, Gen Lebedev admitted, it will have "more sophisticated technical characteristics." However, according to Col Belskiy, 345 arms factories have already been converted to factories producing machine tools, domestic appliances, agricultural equipment, and even baby strollers.

"Baby strollers instead of missiles?" economist Kirill Samsonov asked. Why not, provided that arms production, which did not really consider cost, is really changed.

Chemical Weapons Negotiations Discussed

52000041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Apr 89 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Lt Gen S. V. Petrov by TASS correspondent S. Kulik: "For Trust and Openness"]

[Text] **[Question] What can you say with respect to the "doubts" about the sincerity of the Soviet Union on the question of the total destruction of chemical weapons, which are being expressed of late by the Western press and highly placed officials of the NATO member countries?** This is the question that S. Kulik, TASS political reviewer, posed to Lieutenant General S. V. Petrov, chief of Chemical Troops of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

[Petrov] Negotiations have been going on for more than 20 years concerning a ban on chemical weapons. And during all this time, the Soviet Union has been conducting a single-minded and constructive policy to achieve a speedy agreement on this question.

As for the stocks of chemical weapons that we have, as has been said more than once, their creation was a measure that was forced on us. Because, up until the 1970's, the U.S. was not a participant in the 1925 Geneva Protocols, and it continued the production of chemical weapons, assuring itself an overwhelming superiority over the USSR in the sphere of military chemistry. Recently, the U.S. has concentrated its efforts on the creation of a new generation of OV [toxic chemical agents]—a binary chemical weapon—appropriating millions of dollars for this purpose.

In 1986, the Soviet Union came out with an initiative to put an end to weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000, including chemical weapons. We believe that a resolution of this problem can be arrived at only with the signing of a convention on a total ban on chemical weapons under effective international verification.

Only this kind of a convention can prevent the development of new types of chemical agents and their production in commercial chemical enterprises, and also ensure the total destruction of chemical weapons stocks and the industrial base for their production. All of our initiatives in the Geneva negotiations are directed toward this end.

We have announced that, not waiting for the signing of an agreement, the Soviet Union will begin the destruction of its stocks at a specially built enterprise in the area of the city of Chapayevsk. We shall invite representatives of the member states participating in the negotiations to visit this facility, where they will be able to convince themselves of the reality of our aspirations on questions concerning the destruction of chemical weapons.

The USSR is also proposing the very strictest measures for verifying adherence to the convention, including inspection of any facility on request, without the right of refusal, regardless of the kind of property it is. Such inspections will facilitate effective verification of the activity of a state and, first and foremost, the completeness of the destruction of chemical weapon stocks.

[Kulik] But, Stanislav Benzhaminovich, a successful resolution of these questions will be possible only if adequate steps are taken by partners in the negotiations?

[Petrov] Yes, of course. We are very disturbed, in particular, by the continuing production of American binary weapons. Because, you will agree, if you plan to demolish a house because it is not wanted, you will not start to repair it. But since 1987, the U.S. is not simply conducting a repair of its military chemical capability, it is carrying out its modernization in earnest, refining the technology of production of the most complicated variety of chemical weapons—binary weapons—from the standpoint of verification.

We are also uneasy about the spread of the technology of equipment that is capable of producing chemical weapons to "Third World" countries. Private firms and corporations of the industrially developed countries of the West are playing a not unimportant role in this. It is very likely that a group of American senators headed by Republican R. Dole non-accidentally introduced an extensive amendment in the U.S. Congress which has as its purpose the development and employment of sanctions with respect to companies that contribute to the spread of chemical weapons. A list of such companies is attached to the draft of this amendment, and these are not only American companies but also companies registered in Great Britain, the FRG, France, and Belgium.

[Kulik] There is also talk in the Western press about the fact that the Soviet Union should apply the "principle of glasnost" to its chemical arsenals. What can you say in this regard?

[Petrov] I took notice of a similar demand directed at us which appeared, in particular, in the Sunday edition of the London DAILY TELEGRAPH. The Soviet Union attaches important significance to the implementation of monitoring measures, and it organizes military facility demonstrations and gives explanations on questions that formerly were in the top secret category. This approach promotes progress in the Geneva negotiations in elaborating the text of the convention, and it strengthens the conviction of the states participating in the negotiations of the sincere intentions of the partners. We are for an exchange of data, for extending the limits of glasnost, and for trust and openness in the sphere of military chemistry.

But I want to emphasize that the exchange of data, in our opinion, should be aimed at elaborating corresponding sections of a coordinated convention text, and not at unilateral attempts to reveal the military chemical capability of a partner in the negotiations.

The Soviet Union has already announced the size of its chemical weapon stocks; and it has already announced the cessation of production of this weapon, and that it has not transferred it to anyone. We have shown our standard arsenal of chemical weapons, and we have made known in detail the Shikhany military chemical facility, the direction of our work, and the training grounds and laboratories of this previously absolutely secret facility. We also talked about our work on the technology for destroying chemical weapons for corresponding technical systems. All of these announcements are our real contribution to the policy of military chemical glasnost and openness.

[Kulik] And, nonetheless, THE SUNDAY TIMES, for example, insists on the publication of certain "exact data" on the stocks of chemical weapons in the USSR.

[Petrov] Unfortunately, our openness does not always receive the necessary response in the West. Thus, the Soviet Union's announcement of its chemical weapons stocks was met in the West with apparent distrust. As previously, the West figures a much higher and clearly invented figure—up to 300,000 tons.

I want to assert once again that the size of our toxic chemical agent stocks does not exceed 50,000 tons. This volume includes all of our stocks—fitted out as munitions or stored in containers. We do not have any binary chemical weapons at all.

Under conditions when the convention on the ban on chemical weapons being worked on provides for inspection of any point and of any facility of a participating state, without the right of refusal regardless of the form of property at the facility, it is hardly worth talking about the fact that there may be a fundamental difference in our announcement of 1987 and the announcement on the quantity of our chemical weapons that we will have to make no later than 80 days after the convention goes into effect. Not one self-respecting state will countenance this!

GDR's Fischer Comments on Berlin Pact Meeting

LD1404025289 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] The results of the important forum of the European socialist community were summed up at a news conference at the international press center in Berlin. Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, made special mention of the fact that, in the opinion of the allied socialist states, stability and security in Europe cannot be guaranteed if tactical nuclear weapons are maintained on the European Continent. In connection with this, the participants in the Warsaw Treaty are proposing to the NATO countries that a start be made in the immediate future to separate talks on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, including the nuclear component in dual purpose systems.

The matter of the unilateral cessation by the Soviet Union of production of high-grade uranium for military purposes was also touched upon at the news conference. The GDR foreign minister responded to a question, saying that the statement by General Secretary Gorbachev on the cessation of production of fissionable materials can only be welcomed as one more measure in the direction of nuclear disarmament. This shows that, given goodwill, a non-nuclear world can absolutely become a reality. This position of the Soviet Union found general support at the meeting in Berlin. True, certain people are now declaring that the Soviet Union can afford to take such actions because it possesses a sufficient amount of atomic armaments. But, does the other side not have nuclear arsenals? The NATO countries have not as yet followed the example of the Soviet Union concerning nuclear disarmament. It would be good if they too made initiatives of their own. [video shows Fischer speaking at news conference]

Pact Foreign Ministers Committee Function Explained

18070599 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 14, 8-14 Apr 89 p 8

[Answer to reader's question by V. Popov, deputy director of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Administration of the Socialist Countries of Europe, and manager of the Warsaw Pact Department]

[Text] How is the work of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee organized? Are situations of conflict, such as the case of heightened tensions on nationalistic grounds between Hungary and Romania, considered at its sessions?

[Signed] P. Stepantsev, Kishinev.

We asked this question of V. Popov, deputy director of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Administration of the Socialist Countries of Europe, and manager of the Warsaw Pact Department.

The Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact members [KMID] was founded in 1976 for the exchange of opinions and information on the state of affairs in Europe and the world in general and for coordination of the member nations on pressing international issues of common concern. Issues of bilateral relations of the participating governments are not considered at KMID sessions.

Sessions of the Committee of Foreign Ministers are held twice a year, as a rule, in spring and autumn, in the capitals of the member states on a rotating basis. In addition to the discussion of various international issues and the exchange of information, at the sessions documents addressed to other states, containing concrete proposals on important international problems are accepted.

Thus, at the previous KMID session held 28-29 October 1988 in Budapest, a declaration for measures to strengthen trust, security, and disarmament in Europe was adopted. The declaration expounds the joint approach of the member states to the issues of strengthening trust and security in Europe, and promotes a number of constructive proposals which were utilized by the Warsaw Pact states for the determination of their positions for the Vienna negotiations which have begun on these problems.

In order to develop individual subjects in depth, the foreign ministers may agree to conduct working sessions on the level of their deputies or representatives of appropriate subdivisions of foreign ministries, as well as creating expert working groups. For example, at the Sofia KMID session (March 1988) at the suggestion of the Soviet side, a group of experts to study issues related to the strengthening of trust and security in the region of the North was created.

Gerasimov Gives Foreign Ministry Briefing 13 Apr

Notes Gorbachev Appeal to Georgians

LD1304182589 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] At the USSR Foreign Ministry press center today there was a briefing. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, speaking to Soviet and foreign journalists, reported on the situation in Tbilisi. In particular he said:

[Begin Gerasimov recording] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has appealed to the working people of Georgia. The text of that appeal has been published in the local press. The appeal points out that what happened in Tbilisi is damaging the interests of restructuring, democratization, and the country's renewal. The decisions, actions, and deeds of irresponsible persons have increased tension in the republic. Anti-Soviet slogans were heard and calls to break socialist Georgia away from the fraternal family of Soviet peoples.

As for the appeal, it is now, of course, being widely discussed in Tbilisi. In the town itself the situation is normal. All enterprises are operating. Transport is operating. There are no classes in higher educational establishments, and classes are not fully in progress in the schools, because some schoolchildren are not turning up. Work is getting back to normal in research institutes. On the whole in Georgia the atmosphere in the republic is calm.

I can report that there were no arrests last night. Over the past 24 hours there were six purely criminal incidents.

Comrade Shevardnadze and Comrade Razumovskiy and other leaders had a meeting with scientists, writers, cinema workers, critics, and leaders of the so-called informal organizations at the studio of Gruziyafilm. There was a very sharp debate. In particular the following question was raised again: Who was it who made the decision to break up the demonstration meeting? The reply was unequivocal: The decision was taken by the leadership of the republic, the local authorities. It was a local decision, and the leadership of the republic correspondingly bears the responsibility for it. That is on the one hand. But on the other hand, one must also take account of the situation which had arisen—5 days of unending, ceaseless meetings and demonstrations had virtually paralyzed the town and the work of many institutions, and there had been attempts also, for example, to penetrate the territory of government institutions.

Now a commission is working with the participation of representatives of the public, which has to sort out what happened and why. It has not yet completed its work. Therefore, it is still too early to give a final judgement. [end recording]

Reviews Tbilisi Situation

LD1304142489 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1351 GMT 13 Apr

[Text] Moscow 13 April (TASS) The situation in Tbilisi is normal, enterprises are working, and the activity of research institutes is getting back to normal, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said at a briefing here today. The working people of Georgia are now engaged in a broad discussion of Mikhail Gorbachev's appeal. The Foreign Ministry representative said that a meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze, Georgiy Razumovskiy, and scientists, writers, cinema workers, and also leaders of the so-called "informal associations" had taken place at the "Gruziya-film" studio. The latter put forward a petition containing eight clauses with various demands.

In particular, the issue of who had adopted the decision to disperse the demonstration-rally was again raised. "The answer—the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry said—is unequivocal: The decision was made by the republican leadership, local authorities who bear responsibility for it." He reviewed the situation following 5 days of interminable rallies and demonstrations, which had brought the town and the work of many establishments to a standstill.

Overall, Gerasimov stressed, calm in Georgia should be ensured not by tanks and armored personnel carriers, but by the Georgian working people themselves.

Calls Al-Nasir Article 'Unjustified'

LD1304135789 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—"Andrey Bitov's attack is unjustified, tactless and, at least, causes bewilderment," Soviet Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a news briefing here today commmenting on an article by writer Andrey Bitov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The article is headlined "Commentaries to What is Generally Known". It contains insults against Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir one of the great and devoted friends of the Soviet Union, who did a lot to strengthen Egyptian-Soviet relations.

The writer's opinion, the Soviet spokesman said, does not reflect the true attitude of the Soviet people to the late Egyptian president and to his huge contribution to the friendly relations between the two countries.

Gerasimov said that LITERATURNAYA GAZETA was going to apologise in its next issue.

Praises Progress of Cyprus Talks

LD1304220789 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr (TASS)—"In advocating an early, lasting, and just settlement of the Cyprus problem, the Soviet Union perceives with satisfaction the statement of intent by the participants in the inner-Cypriot dialogue to continue it with the purpose of elaborating a draft agreement on an all-embracing settlement by the end of May." This, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, said at a briefing today on the results of the meeting in New York between the representatives of the two sides in Cyprus—President Yeoryios Vasiliou and leader of the Turkish Cypriots Rauf Denktas—and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that, as the experience of settling other regional conflicts also shows, a maximum of goodwill, constructiveness, and readiness to take into consideration the legitimate interests of each other will be required now as never before from both sides in Cyprus.

"It would seem, at this responsible new stage of the UN secretary general's Cyprus mission, the importance of broad and effective international support for it is growing, and primarily on the part of the United Nations," Gennadiy Gerasimov stressed.

Notes Syrian Apology, UK Royal Visit

LD1304154989 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 13 Apr 89

["Briefing at USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Centre—Wrapup"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—By their international political significance, the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan were ranked, with good reason, with the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty, ambassador at large Nikolay Kozyrev said at a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry's press centre here today.

His speech was timed for the anniversary of the signing of the Geneva agreements.

By signing the Geneva accords the Soviet Union in practice displayed a constructive approach to solving regional conflicts, the approach based on the new political thinking and a peaceful settlement of all arising disputes and differences, the Soviet diplomat emphasised.

Those present at the briefing were addressed by Fazl Haq Khaleqiar, Afghan minister without portfolio, coordinator of the western zone of Afghanistan, who expressed confidence in the capability of the country's armed forces to resist the armed opposition.

In comment on the report that the Malaysian Government recognized the Pakistan-based 'secessionist' government of the Afghan opposition, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, said that "this is a question of decision which by no means accords with the international community's overall aspiration for a settlement of regional conflicts at an earliest date and runs counter to the resolution passed by the 43d session of the U.N. General Assembly".

Touching upon the recently-concluded 18th meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Gerasimov pointed out that "the final documents of the session may serve as a good basis for the development of political dialogue in the world". He emphasised the importance of the committee's proposal to start separate talks soon on European tactical nuclear weapons, including the nuclear component of dual-capable systems.

In view of the developments in Georgia, Eduard Shevardnadze's trip to the Federal Republic of Germany, which was planned for mid-April, has been postponed, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced. A new date for the Soviet foreign minister's working visit to Bonn, he added, will be additionally decided upon through diplomatic channels.

The Syrian side, Gerasimov said, expressed regret and tendered its official apologies in connection with the fact that on April 11 two helicopters with Syrian markings attacked two Soviet auxiliary vessels—a sea-going tugboat and a diving support ship—in the Mediterranean. Seven people were injured and one suffered a shell-shock. The competent bodies of the two countries are carrying out a thorough investigation of the causes of the incident. According to preliminary data, the incident was caused by erroneous actions of one of the Syrian helicopters.

The USSR Foreign Ministry's spokesman announced that Prince Edward, son of Queen Elizabeth the Second of the United Kingdom, would stay in the Soviet Union from April 15 to 17 at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Libyan Su-24 Bombers

18010617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 89 First Edition p 5

[Statement by USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "On Soviet Bombers in Libya"]

[Text] A TASS diplomatic correspondent posed the following question to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

In recent days, reports have appeared in the U.S. mass media, with reference to official sources, about the Soviet Union's delivery to Libya of Su-24 bombers, which have an operating radius supposedly enabling these aircraft to reach the territory of Israel without refueling. This is being put forth as an action destabilizing the strategic situation in the Middle East. What is the actual state of affairs?

Answer: In accordance with contracts concluded earlier, the Soviet Union has delivered several Su-24 aircraft. This is an aircraft that by its combat capabilities is designed to carry out missions at very short range and is not capable of carrying out strategic missions. Moreover, its combat radius is less than that of aircraft delivered to Libya several years ago.

Thus, the delivery of these aircraft does not signify either a quantitative or qualitative buildup of arms and cannot change the overall correlation of forces in this region.

What draws attention is the fact that this propaganda campaign over the "Libyan bombers" coincided with the arrival of Israeli Prime Minister Y. Shamir in Washington. The "Libyan threat" is clearly supposed to draw attention from finding out the cause of what is interfering with real progress in a Middle East settlement.

The Soviet Union does not hide its concern over the continuing arms race in the Middle East. We favor reducing the level of military confrontation there. USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs E. Shevardnadze expressed specific views on this account during his visit to the Middle East in February of this year. These problems must be solved, and must be solved seriously, through negotiations. Resorting to propaganda exercises is not the path that should be followed in this so highly explosive region.

News Conference Marks Afghan Accords Anniversary

LD1304142189 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—The political importance of the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan equals that of the Soviet-American Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty, according to a senior Soviet diplomat.

After nearly nine years of confrontation, hopes of eliminating tensions that spoiled both the regional and international climate have appeared, Soviet Ambassador at Large Nikolay Kozyrev told a news conference in Moscow on Thursday.

The conference was held in connection with the anniversary of the signing of the Geneva accords.

"However, a year later, war is still raging in Afghanistan. The great peace-making potential of the Geneva agreements can be unleashed only if they are followed to the letter by all parties," he said.

"Unfortunately, this is not the case. While the USSR and Afghanistan are meticulously abiding by their commitments, Pakistan is openly violating the Geneva accords, while the United States is far from being an ideal guarantor for the agreements," the ambassador said.

"It is often said that the Geneva accords have been limited to the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, that they were of little profit both to the Soviet Union and the Afghan Government and that they should not have been signed," he said.

"However, the Geneva accords saved the lives of thousands of Soviet soldiers and demonstrated the Soviet Union's constructive approach toward settling regional conflicts based on new political thinking and peaceful settlement of all disputes and differences," Kozyrev said.

Developments in Afghanistan clearly disprove rash predictions that the Afghan Government would fall after the Soviet withdrawal, he said.

Both the rebels and their supporters are coming to understand this.

"The sooner they realise that there is no alternative to a political settlement in Afghanistan through a representative coalition government, the less time it will take for the great potential inherent in the Geneva accords to manifest itself," Kozyrev said.

He expressed hope that a constructive approach toward the Afghan problems would finally prevail.

Further Reportage on Nuclear Submarine Sinking

Northern Fleet Mourns

LD1304151589 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Murmansk April 13 TASS—The flags were flying at half-mast on the Soviet North Fleet warships as their crews and residents of Severomorsk bid their last farewell on Thursday to the officers, midshipmen and sailors who died when the Soviet submarine sank in the Norwegian Sea on April 7.

The solemn ceremony in one of the city's central squares was attended by relatives and colleagues of the dead, members of the government commission including Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Oleg Baklanov, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Igor Belousov, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy Admiral Chernavin, who is also Soviet deputy minister of defence, representatives of the Communist Party, state bodies and public organisations.

Colleaues of the dead submariners took turns to stand guard at the 19 coffins and 23 photographs of those who sank with the submarine. The government commission members stood guard to pay last tribute to the dead, too.

The funeral cortege later headed for the airport. In accordance with the wish expressed by the relatives the dead seamen will be interred in their home towns.

A solemn ceremony was also held on Thursday at sea.

Submarine 'Experimental'

LD1304222689 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by special correspondent Sergey Slipchenko]

[Text] [Presenter] Our special correspondent Sergey Slipchenko has just returned from a trip to one of the bases of the Northern Fleet. [video shows presenter in front of map showing Murmansk and Severomorsk]

[Slipchenko] We shot these pictures early this morning in a bay where nuclear submarines are based. [video appears to show a row of several submarines moored in a bay] A day of mourning has been declared for the Northern Fleet today. At 1000 Moscow time flags were lowered on all the fleet's combat ships. [camera pans nearest submarine; men lined up on deck]

On our way north it seemed to us that much had already been written about the tragedy in the Norwegian Sea. [video shows snow-covered hills and bay] But it became clear here that the story of this astonishing incident is only beginning. The main aspect of the story now is the fight against rumors. They emerged partly because journalists were not allowed to see the rescued mariners for the first few days. In the view of the doctors and commanders, this was the only correct decision, and this is why: What you see now can be described as a miracle. [video shows submariners embracing friends, group of submariners seated in a briefing room, medical staff] According to all the rules of medicine, a man can survive for no more than 10-15 minutes in icy water. These people held out for 1 and ½ hours without any special equipment. In many cases, the men's hearts stopped and they lost consciousness when help was close at hand—their bodies gave up the struggle. Now, after some time, the crew members are able to reply to questions that worry many people and refute the rumors. [video shows Slipchenko pointing microphone in direction of submariner]

[Begin video interview] [Slipchenko] What can you say today about the state of the reactor?

[Submariner] I was commander of the turbine group on this boat and was on duty during the emergency. I personally observed the emergency shutdown rods at the (?lower extremities) [?na nizhnikh kontsevikakh]—thus, the reactor was fully shut-down [polnostyu zaglushen]. I then went into the number five compartment where the fire was. I personally saw the stopped pumps. So any queries about the nuclear reactor can now be disposed. The nuclear reactor has been reliably shut down [zaglushen].

[Second submariner] When the reactor's emergency protection system came into operation, I personally lowered the (?lattices) [?reshetki] onto the (?extremity) [?kontsevik]—all the lattices onto the lower extremities. Thus, the reactor was fully shut down [zaglushen polnostyu]. The danger of radioactive contamination can be ruled out. The casing of the reactor is designed for pressures several times higher than the pressure in the depths there now.

[Third submariner] As a weapons expert, I can assure everyone that the weapons were left in a state that rules out all possibility of them being activated. I can give that assurance with full responsibility.

[Slipchenko] The nuclear warheads on the torpedoes were not primed, but at the same time the pressure at that depth....

[Third submariner] This is the way it is—the nuclear warheads have now been left in a state that rules out all possibility of an explosion. [end video interview]

[Slipchenko] Psychologists are currently keeping the crew members under observation. They are over the stress, and the lads want to speak about their ordeal. We shall return more than once to their stories. In the military town near the base from which the boat left on its final voyage, life came to a halt today. Relatives, friends, colleagues, the entire town turned out to bid farewell to the dead mariners. The crew included people of five nationalities of our country. The crew was considered the best, its level of training had scored the highest ratings. Members of the government commission took part in the ceremony of mourning. In the guard of honor were Oleg Dmitriyevich Baklanov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Igor Sergeyevich Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Admiral of the Fleet Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy; and representatives of party and local soviet organizations. [video shows crowd filling square in front of a building; row of trucks decked out in red; Belousov, Chernavin, Baklanov, and other officials lined up in honor guard]

Also today, government commission members briefed journalists on the commission's work:

[Begin Belousov recording] The submarine had already started to rise to the surface, and the commands for the submarine to surface were given perfectly promptly. It can be stated categorically that there were no delays here. Everything was done absolutely as it should have been. Evidently, in the process water could have begun to

come in, and after the submarine had surfaced, from some point in time—all this has to be carefully and comprehensively checked—the entry of water was fairly intensive, and before the submarine was lost it was exceedingly great. In view of the parameters connected with this submarine—and this applies to other submarines, too—they are capable of staying afloat even when a series of very large spaces are flooded—more than other submarines. It stayed afloat for a long time—something on the order of 5 hours. [video shows Belousov turning to unidentified man who confirms the figure] [end recording]

[Slipchenko] Igor Sergeyevich Belousov also noted that this had been an experimental submarine. Twelve very important scientific-technical problems were being resolved in the process of operating it. The torpedo-carrying atomic submarine had undergone a range of trial operations, and as a result of this the groundwork was laid for the development of promising equipment for the country's national economy and the further improvement of Navy ships.

Tomorrow we shall receive material on a final farewell to the mariners in the open sea.

Apparent Hull Fracture

PM1304162789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 6

[Article by R. Ignatyev: "Who Shut Down the Reactor. Concerning the Details of the Submarine Tragedy"]

[Text] As our paper has reported (IZVESTIYA Nos 99, 100, and 101), an accident occurred on a Soviet submarine 7 April 1989 and it sank in neutral waters in the Norwegian Sea; 27 of the 69 crew members were saved. They have all been taken to a hospital and are being treated. Our correspondent contacted the deputy division commander, Captain First Rank B. Kolyada. He was the officer in charge [on yavlyalsya starshim] on board the submarine.

"A government commission is establishing the cause of the fire," Boris Grigoryevich said. "The fire started in the seventh compartment at 1102 hours, when the boat was underwater. The special fire-prevention system was switched on at that moment. Ensign V. Kolotilin activated it. We did not know that the fire had spread to the sixth compartment. The ensign noticed only drips of fluid from the hydraulic system. He reported this. But then contact with him ceased: The fire had started and V. Kolotilin was no longer able to do anything to eradicate it....

"Meanwhile, we had received a report that the fire had spread to the pumping station in the fourth compartment. The pump was switched off. Circulation of water from the reactor to the generators and back again ceased. Events developed rapidly. The steering console in the third compartment suddenly caught fire. The leadership did everything to put out the fire, but....

"As soon as all this happened all seven compartments were instantly sealed off on an emergency command. Contact with some of them was lost. We did not know what was happening in them. After a while we tried to open the fourth compartment. We sent in two scouts. Having inspected it they reported that there was no fire, but the area was filled with smoke. Then we set about opening the fifth compartment. When we opened it we saw that all the people in it were lying on the floor. Many were badly burned. The fire had burned the rubber mask of the breathing apparatus Captain-Lieutenant N. Volkov had been wearing.... They were immediately taken up top. The crew doctor, Medical Service Senior Lieutenant L. Zayats, provided the necessary assistance. He was unable to save Ensign S. Bondar and some others. Seaman N. Bukhnikashvili died in the seventh compartment and V. Kolotilin in the sixth.

"The automatic reactor protection system was the first thing to be activated the moment the fire started. Further actions to make it safe were performed by Captain-Lieutenant Igor Semenovich Orlov. He acted swiftly, competently, and efficiently. As a result he succeeded in shutting down the reactor. I would say that that was the chief task we faced at the time.

"...The ship surfaced at 1115 hours. The crew continued to fight the fire. It was burning furiously in the sixth and seventh compartments. Temperature and pressure soared. The sixth compartment was brought under control. It was decided to wait until the seventh had burned out completely. But the sixth had burned out too. We heard several explosions. At 1445 hours we saw aircraft above us and via them delivered reports to the shore about what was happening on board. The Northern Fleet Headquarters took over control of the emergency. We were told that ships were on the way. They were expected to arrive at the accident scene at 1800 hours. The explosions continued. Perhaps it was the air-regeneration tanks [banki regeneratsii] going up.

"We had hoped to stay on the submarine until the rescue services arrived. But something unforeseen occurred. Cables running through the hull melted and holes appeared. Because of the sharp differences in temperature and the explosions the hull apparently fractured. Water began to enter the sixth and seventh compartments. No one could have foreseen this. The boat developed a list. The crew was still managing somehow to fight for the ship's survival. But it bagan to capsize. The crew was forced to evacuate.

"People were jumping straight into the cold water. There was a force 2-3 gale at the time. Inflatable rafts were the sole means of rescue. Several seamen were getting into a single liferaft, so they were semisubmerged. Some people were left in the water. The guys were clinging to the rafts,

some by their hands, others by their teeth. They were supported by their comrades. The aircraft appeared. They dropped a number of rafts. Unfortunately, they landed in the water 300 meters away. No one dared to swim to them because they no longer had the strength. Meanwhile, the submarine turned over and went to the bottom. The commander, Captain First Rank Ye. Vanin, was not saved.

"All we could do then was wait for help to arrive, stick it out. Everyone behaved courageously. There was no panic. They counted every minute until the ship arrived. They sang 'Varyag.' They gave one another psychological support....

"It was 1820 hours before the first ship arrived. It picked the people up. Medics and the crew members of a floating base that had arrived spent the whole night giving assistance to the casualties. A Soviet cruiser turned up. The submarine crew was transferred to it and it set off for Murmansk. We got to the hospital 9 April....

"I want to say that everyone, without exception, displayed courage and heroism. Captain-Lieutenant S. Dvorov went into the wrecked compartments on several occasions. He lost consciousness and was brought up to the bridge. When he recovered S. Dvorov continued his rescue work. Captain Third Rank V. Yudin fought to the last to save the submarine and died at his post. When the ship lost its power supply Captain Third Rank A. Ispenkov, working in very difficult conditions, managed to activate the diesel generator that provided the submarine with heat, light, and communications. He died...."

"The seamen were in a bad way when they arrived," the hospital department chief, Yuriy Vasilyevich Tulintsev, said. "They are all suffering from hypothermia and shock. Three are in a more serious state. At present the condition of the crew is satisfactory. The crew has seen relatives and friends."

IZVESTIYA contacted Northern Fleet Headquarters. It was told that the government commission is continuing to establish the cause of the loss of the submarine. It has managed to talk with most of the surviving crew members. A picture of the tragedy is gradually being drawn from the details.

The possibility of examining the sunken submarine using a manned submersible is currently being studied. The operation would make it possible to clearly establish the presence of cracks or holes in the submarine's hull and determine why they occurred. It is too early to talk about final conclusions.

Salvage of Sub To Be Decided

LD1404095389 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS—A tentative decision on whether or not to salvage the sunken Soviet submarine in the Norwegian Sea will be taken within the next few months, Deputy Soviet Prime Minister Igor Belousov has said.

Speaking at a news conference on Thursday, he also said that experts have identified four most probable causes of the sub's loss, but won't yet make the final conclusion.

According to Belousov, the findings of the experts including scientists, designers and naval officers, will be important not only to new sub building but also to developing deep-diving craft to exploit marine resources.

The Army daily KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, reporting the news conference today, quoted him as saying that the government commission into the accident has agreed on the need to develop new sea rescue techniques and life-saving equipment.

"This work will be done over an unusually short time as people's safety is at stake," Belousov added.

"Salvaging the sunken sub was also discussed. There are no technical facilities in the world today to perform the job. A preliminary decision on the issue will be taken within the next few months," he was quoted as saying.

He went on to say that the sub was a pilot one and was experimenting with deep dives and unusual materials.

The test programme covered a total of 12 scientific and technological problems and even the short time during which the submarine was put through its paces produced "exceptional" research results, Belousov said.

Soviet Navy Commander Admiral Vladimir Chernavin, speaking at the same news conference, said that all Soviet naval ships are already being checked and their crews tested in line with the early conclusions reached by the government commission.

Speakers at the news conference blamed the severe fire on the sub on the steady inflow of high-pressure air into the burning compartment, but said that the exact cause is not yet known.

As the sub surfaced, water started to gush in and couldn't be stopped so that, 40 minutes before sinking, the craft began to pitch ever more heavily, they said.

One question asked at the news conference was about the possibility of enlisting the help of foreign ships to rescue submariners.

The answer was that, according to data available to the government commission, Soviet ships were the closest to the site and so the best positioned to help.

Navy Commander Chernavin, who is also deputy Soviet defense minister, was asked about inadequate survival aids on board submarines.

He replied that although the Soviet Navy uses every bit of experience gained in the world in this field, this kind of equipment could still be better.

West Criticizes Sub Handling

PM1204112789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[Roundup dated 11 April of reports by own correspondents Yu. Kuznetsov and Ye. Grigoryev and REUTER: "Tragedy's Echo. Foreign Mass Media on the Incident in the Norwegian Sea"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The tragic element of the recent disaster off Bear Island and the unparalleled courage shown by the Soviet submariners, flaws in the system for giving notification of such incidents, and the vital need to formulate a joint approach by maritime powers to ensure the safety of shipping in international waters—these are the themes of foreign press articles on the loss of the Soviet nuclear-powered submarine.

Helsinki—Throughout these days the Nordic countries' mass media have been providing reports on the Soviet submarine accident. Naturally the Norwegian press, radio, and television have devoted the greatest attention to the drama off Bear Island. Devoting entire pages to the loss of the submarine, the major Oslo newspapers ARBEIDERBLADET, AFTENPOSTEN, and DAGBLADET cite statements by prominent politicians and military specialists.

The general tone of the reports and commentaries is quite restrained, but criticism is also being voiced in connection with "belated reporting" on the events from official circles—both Soviet and Norwegian. Defense Minister J. Holst reported that information from Moscow reached Oslo after a request sent by the Norwegian Foreign Ministry.

"We do not wish to overdramatize this fact," the Norwegian minister said. "The Soviet Union is not obliged to report anything, but it ought to have done so, considering that we are neighbors, after all."

Leading Norwegian specialists have reached an unequivocal verdict that there appears to be no danger of contamination. Consequently, official Soviet reports on this should be taken fully into account. It is reported that samples of sea water taken by Norwegian Orion aircraft at the accident site "show nothing unusual." Johan Baarli, director of the Norwegian Institute of Radiation Hygiene, at once declared that "reactors in such submarines are equipped with particularly good protection" and that the danger of a leak of radioactive materials hardly arises.

Bonn—In a country such as the FRG, where thousands of nuclear warheads are kept in underground stores, any incident having a direct or indirect bearing on nuclear energy elicits very close public attention. This applies fully also to the Soviet submarine tragedy in the Norwegian Sea.

Right now certain West German newspapers are not averse to "playing" on people's ignorance, fueling fears, and calling the sunken submarine "an ecological time-bomb." Others hasten to accuse Moscow of withholding information, transparently hinting that not all is yet in order regarding our glasnost and openness. However, the respectable FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE finds that "Soviet information policy is making progress."

Indeed, "compared with the long hushing up—and even denial—of the accident at Chernobyl, the Soviet leadership reacted remarkably quickly and frankly to this submarine disaster in the North Atlantic." True, in this case, the newspaper points out for the sake of "balance," glasnost began functioning only after a request from the Norwegians, who initially obtained their own information. "The Norwegian Government declared that it would have expected earlier information from Moscow. However, a rebuke should also be addressed to itself. "Why," the newspaper asks, "did it take the Norwegian Government, which had known about the drama right from the start, 15 hours to inform the Western public about it?"

At the same time the FRG public cannot help addressing the chief problems of our time. People here know from their own experience (suffice it to recall the one-time explosion of a Pershing II missile at Heilbronn) that, as the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT points out, "nuclear weapons are not insured 100 percent against accidents." The panacea against such misfortunes is the total elimination of nuclear arms, the newspaper believes, indicating the Soviet Union's corresponding initiatives and proposals.

Washington—The United States agrees with the assessments of Norwegian experts who have reported that the level of radiation in the region of the Soviet submarine accident remains insignificant. A U.S. State Department spokesman stated this.

Palme Commission Opens Final Session in Stockholm

Arbatov Addresses Session

LD1304224389 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] The final session of the Independent Commission on Questions of Disarmament and Security, the Palme Commission, opened in Stockholm today. The session

summed up the activities of this authoritative, international, nongovernmental group, which was formed in September 1980 on the initiative of Olaf Palme, the prominent Swedish state and political figure.

The first person called upon to speak at the session was Academician Arbatov, the Soviet representative to the Palme Commission and member of the CPSU Central Committee. He read out a message of greetings from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In the course of the discussions, a wide and free exchange of opinions on the fundamental tendencies of contemporary international development unfolded.

Gorbachev Sends Message

LD1204085289 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has sent a mesage of greetings to the members of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security (the Palme Commission) who met for a final session to sum up the results of the commission's work.

"In the Soviet Union we recognise the dedicated work you have done over nine years, honour the memory of Olaf Palme, the commission founder and outstanding politician and humanist, and highly value the ideas and proposals advanced by the commission. They are consonant with new political thinking," says the message released here today.

"There have been many positive changes in the international situation since 1980, when the Palme Commission launched its work. Efforts have succeeded to visibly ease the threat of war, to take the first, even though modest, steps toward a nuclear weapons-free world and to isolate and achieve political settlements of regional conflicts.

"The Palme Commission members can feel satisfaction that they have made a useful contribution to ensuring mankind's survival.

"The Palme Commission winds up its work with the awareness of the fulfilled duty and satisfaction with what has been done. I would like to express hope that its members—I personally know many of them—will continue their vigorous work to the benefit of peace, disarmament and international mutual understanding. Please accept in this regard my best wishes and the Soviet people's gratitude for what the Palme Commission has accomplished."

Trilateral Commission Report Revealed in Paris

Giscard, Kissinger Give News Conference

PM1304095589 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Apr 89 First Edition p3

[TASS report: "Trilateral Commission Report"]

[Text] Paris, 11 Apr—A report on the future of East-West relations was presented today at the 20th annual session of the Trilateral Commission—a nongovernmental organization uniting prominent politicians and businessmen from the United States, Western Europe, and Japan—which has been held in the "Intercontinental Hotel" in Paris and is now coming to a close. The report was compiled by former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. In connection with the preparation of the report, its authors visited Moscow in January this year, where they had a meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet leaders. V. Giscard d'Estaing and H. Kissinger acquainted representatives of the world's press with the content of the report at a press conference.

East-West relations, the document says, have entered a new phase, which has been promoted by changes in Soviet domestic and foreign policy. A new strategic dialogue is taking shape between East and West. It has been given a boost by the signing of the Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, the progress achieved between the USSR and the United States during the talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons, and the convocation of the Vienna talks on conventional armed forces in Europe and confidence- and security-building measures. The reduction of 500,000 Soviet Armed Forces personnel announced by M.S. Gorbachev in December last year at the UN General Assembly must be welcomed as the first step on the path to a mutual and balanced reduction of conventional forces.

For their part, the Western countries must offer their own initiatives and ideas, which would reflect their understanding of a safe world and their peoples' desire for progress and democracy. At the same time, in the opinion of the authors of the report, the West must not renounce its intention to preserve and strengthen its "nuclear deterrence" potential, which is supposedly a guarantee of the protection of their interests during the disarmament talks.

A successful transition to more peaceful relations between East and West is not guaranteed, because of the existence of fundamental differences between their sociopolitical systems, the report claims. If we want them to be long-lasting, the new foundations of East-West relations must be laid gradually.

The West's relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the document says in conclusion, will continue to combine confrontation and cooperation, deterrence and dialogue. The 4-year period of reforms in the Soviet Union has opened up new paths for dialogue and cooperation, although it does not yet make it possible to say that East-West relations are founded on a totally new basis. The comprehensive reconciliation of conflicting interests is still a long-term aim rather than an immediate one. However, it is possible to lay the foundations for long-term reconciliation by resolving some of the aforementioned specific problems.

At the press conference, V. Giscard d'Estaing stressed that it has been proposed that the EEC consider the possibility of concluding agreements on association between the EEC and East European countries, similar to those concluded with states in other regions of the world. In his opinion, it would be expedient for the European Council to evolve a political concept in relation to the socialist countries at the beginning of next year and an economic policy this year.

The "cold war" era—that is, the era of tough opposition and confrontation without actual combat operations—is now past, V. Giscard d'Estaing believes. But not all the questions placed on the agenda during that period have been solved. Going on to answer another question, he stressed that restructuring in the Soviet Union has great chances of success.

For his part, H. Kissinger noted that there is now an approximate balance of forces in the world but that it is necessary to continue to make efforts to maintain this balance. According to him, many of the Soviet peace initiatives have been dictated either by the USSR's complex economic circumstances or by the Soviet Union's desire to undermine the unity of the Western allies. Hence, in his view, the need to maintain the "deterrence" potential at the proper level, which must be backed up by nuclear and conventional systems.

Report Assessed

LD1104163189 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS—By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

A report on the future of East-West relations was submitted to a session of the Trilateral Commission in Paris. The report contains a number of conclusions reflecting the real political situation that has formed in the world. The document says that East-West relations have entered a new stage and that a new strategic dialogue is shaping between East and West.

One cannot but agree with the opinion expressed in the report that new East-West relations, in order to be made durable, should be built gradually, step-by-step. Apparently highly topical and justifiable are the author's recommendations to Western countries not only to respond to proposals from the USSR and other socialist countries, but also to work out and advance their own initiatives and ideas. Not limiting themselves to these general provisions, the authors of the report, specifically, express their ideas about the ways of "integrating" the USSR and other socialist countries into the world economy.

As to military-political aspects of East-West relations, the opinions of authors are ambivalent, and their recommendations cannot always be linked to truly realistic approach to the creation of a stable and secure world. The times of the Cold War, that is of rigid confrontation without conducting military operations are gone, Valery Giscard d'Estaing said presenting the report, but solution has not yet been found to all the matters put on the agenda of the day during that period.

Many decisions are to be made but, apparently, the main thing now is how the outstanding problems are to be resolved and what is to be regarded as essential. Concern is caused by the thesis of the authors of the report that a successful transition to more peaceful East-West relations is not guaranteed as there exist fundamental differences between their socio-political systems.

Indeed, concerted actions are difficult to achieve in conditions of diversity of forces operating in the international arena and given the fact that each of the social systems has its own goals. And no one can ever arrest ideological, political struggle stemming from pluralism of interests and convictions. But at the same time, the zone of coinciding interests is large enough and can serve as a basis for joint actions on a world scale.

Basing on this real interdependence of interests, there can and must be further advance, the system of international relations can be rearranged. What is needed for this is political will of all the participants relying on the priority of common human values and interests.

In this connection Henry Kissinger's statement made at a press conference in Paris, that numerous peace initiatives of the USSR are allegedly prompted by its striving to undermine unity of Western allies, sounds as an anachronism. For the point of the matter now is much broader unity, unity of all countries, in the face of the threats posed to humanity.

Apparently, some members of the Trilateral Commission are yet far from grasping the fact that the time and circumstances require a new approach to the very idea of peaceful coexistence, with taking into consideration present dangers and also the fact that interdependence considerably increased.

The document submitted by the participants in the Trilateral Commission also contains other assertions based on outdated approaches. It is said in the report that relations of the West with the USSR and other socialist countries will still combine cooperation and

dialogue with confrontation and deterrence, that the West should not give up banking on preserving and consolidating the potential of "nuclear deterrence" which is a guarantor of the protection of its interests.

This is apparently a relapse to policy from the positions of strength, the outdated logic of confrontation no matter what, and the "peace making" role of nuclear weapons that has never been proved by anyone.

But certainly the overall appraisal of the report cannot be unequivocal. Its provisions and conclusions show that there are definite shifts in the stands of Western representatives toward new thinking. At the same time it is also obvious with what difficulty the West is giving up stereotypes, the old approaches on the basis of which the West and the East had earlier gone so far in the area of military rivalry and political confrontation.

United States and Canada

U.S. Ambassador Matlock Visits Kazakhstan

18070597 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 89 p 1

[KazTAG report: "Visit of U.S. Ambassador in Alma-Ata"]

[Text] Jack F. Matlock, U.S. ambassador plenipotentiary to the USSR, was in Alma-Ata 12-14 March.

G. V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, received the guest on 13 March. He talked about the active work of party organizations and the workers of the republic in the realization of the Food and Housing Program, the broadening of the processes of democratization and glasnost, and the growth in constructive independent initiatives. The ambassador was informed that a social movement "Nevada," headed by the well-known writer O. Suleymenov, recently sprang up in Kazakhstan. The aim of this movement is to stop the production and testing of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, the U.S. Government did not support the unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons testing that was declared earlier by the Soviet Union. "Nevada" is appealing for a consolidation of all peace-loving forces, including the population of the American state bearing the same name in the fight against nuclear madness. The ambassador was requested to inform President George Bush about the "Nevada" movement, which he promised to do.

On the same day, the U.S. ambassador plenipotentiary was received by the Kazakhstan Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Council of Ministers. N. A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers, acquainted the guest with socio-economic, scientific-technical, and trade and cultural ties, including those with the United States of America.

Taking part in the conversations were M. S. Mendybayev, second secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; U. D. Dzhanibekov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Ye. M. Asanbayev, deputy chairman of the Kazakhstan SSR Council of Ministers, and M. I. Isinaliyev, the republic's minister of foreign affairs.

Jack F. Matlock visited the Kazakh Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries, the city soviet executive committee, the Kazakh SSR A. Kasteyev State Museum of Arts, the Union of Journalists, and the Kazakh State University. He saw the sports complex "Medeo" and other sights in the city.

Menteshashvili Receives Committee Chief Brown

PM1304150089 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 89 Moscow Evening Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Announcements"]

[Text] T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met with G. Brown, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Science, Space, and Technology Committee, on 5 April.

U.S. House Approves Nonmilitary Aid for Contras

LD1404084389 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 14 APR 89

[Text] Washington April 14 TASS—By TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakoveky:

With 309 votes for and 110 against the U.S. House of Representatives approved 49.7 million dollars of non-military assistance to the Nicaraguan contras on Thursday. The issue will now go before the Senate. The money is to be spent on food, medicines, clothes and for other non-military purposes. If four congressional commissions find out that this condition is being violated, then the assistance can be discontinued after November 30.

For the first time since the Reagan administration organised contra units to overthrow Nigaragua's Sandinista government, the White House did not even ask congress to allocate military aid. President George Bush came to the conclusion that the request was certain to be rejected due to stiff opposition on the Capitol Hill where many congressmen are convinced of contra involvement in human rights violations and drug trafficking. These feelings were reflected in the results of the voting on Thursday.

A report by one on the subcommittees of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, published on Thursday, also accused the contras of drug trafficking. The report cites facts showing that the contras played an active part in drug trafficking and that Reagan administration officials were well aware of it. Despite this awareness, the past administration turned a blind eye for fear of threatening military efforts against Nicaragua.

Soviet-U.S. Body Discusses Legal Questions

LD1204190189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1637 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr (TASS)—Soviet-American consultations on legal matters took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry today. The Soviet delegation was headed by Yuriy Rybakov, chief of the International Law Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry [title as received]. The delegation from the U.S. State Department was headed by Abraham Sofaer, chief of the Legal Service.

The delegation from the State Department was received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy.

Impact of U.S. Military Spending Discussed
PM1304175189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[K. Gonchar, candidate of economic sciences, article: "Arms Race: Test of Economy"]

[Text] If you want peace, prepare for war! Today this ancient wisdom—"si vis pacem, para bellum"—has become obsolete along with the pistol named in its honor. War preparations, which took the form of a crazy arms race, led mankind far away from lasting peace and security and created far more problems than they solved. These include the inordinate economic burden of military rivalry, which long ago exceeded the limit of defense sufficiency and posed a serious threat to citizens' living standards and well-being.

Recently we have spoken more frequently of this burden in the context of our own economic difficulties, rightly considering disarmament not only a political but also a socioeconomic imperative. But what of our opponents? Do they still count upon the inexhaustible nature of accumulated and produced wealth guaranteeing any model of foreign and military policy?

J. Kennedy's inaugural address expressed readiness to "pay any price, bear any burden...support any friend, oppose any foe to defend liberty." Almost 30 years ago no one had any doubts about such a promise: An economy on the U.S. scale ensured a sufficient safety margin to pursue even the economically most irrational military policy.

Other times—other realities. Unusual terminology has appeared in Western articles on foreign policy subjects: geoeconomic era, economic realism, social security. There are many signs that the strong-arm variant of U.S. military-political conduct is confined—who could have thought it?—by socioeconomic barriers which it is practically impossible to cross without serious damage to the economy, finances, and the level of state social guarantees.

At first sight the situation is paradoxical, because it is a long time since the U.S. economy appeared in such good shape as it is toward the end of the eighties. The longest peacetime period of economic upsurge has been continuing since 1982. Inflation has been tamed, unemployment has been reduced to the lowest level in 14 years, and consumption has increased. It would seem that under such conditions the 6 percent of gross national product [GNP] spent on military needs (with the total GNP approaching $5 trillion) could not cause disquiet and, as the President's budget message for fiscal 1989 stated, "The U.S. economy is perfectly capable of sustaining the existing level of military spending." I believe it really is, although the economic cost of such "sustenance" has gone beyond reasonable limits and seems to have reached a critical point with regard to a number of parameters.

At the hearings in the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress on the matter of the link between military policy and the economy Admiral G. LaRocque, director of the Center for Defense Information, admitted that "for the first time in history we have come up against the reality of the fact that the United States does not possess adequate resources for an unlimited number of guns and butter." In other words, there is a growing need for a substantial correction to the foreign policy course with regarding new economic realities.

What, then, has changed in the U.S. or world economy if even the richest of the developed countries has been forced to "count its money"? Much has happened. However, three circumstances are of special significance for the problem under discussion. First, there is the change in the external and internal conditions of the existence of U.S. imperialism, the upsetting of the usual exclusivity of its position in the system of world economic ties, and the fall in the competitiveness of U.S. goods on foreign markets and even on the domestic market. Second, there is tangible growth in the socioeconomic detriment from supermilitarization with a sharp reduction in the stimulative role of military spending. And, finally, the new atmosphere of public psychology in conditions of the USSR's peace offensive has added considerably to the weight of common sense on the scales of U.S. politics. The profound economic and political reforms in our country have cast doubt on the reality of the "Soviet military threat"—essentially the chief argument in favor of building up war preparations—and on the expediency of major economic sacrifices to maintain a collapsing myth.

Many Western researchers speak with alarm about "the relative weakening of U.S. might." This is manifested not only in the falling U.S. share of the global GNP, industrial production, and international trade. The country of "three deficits"—state budget, foreign trade balance, and, quite unusually, balance of payments—is faced with the need to make a difficult reassessment of the priorities of economic and financial policy and to adapt to the new demands made by the competitive struggle in conditions of the scientific and technical revolution.

All this determines the need for large investments, including state investments, in the spheres of education and civilian scientific research and development, for purposes of modernizing and restructuring the economy. But the taxpayers' money is still being spent primarily on military and not economic or social purposes. It is significant that the considerable increase in military spending during 1980-1987 was accompanied by a 35-percent reduction in state spending on economic programs at constant 1987 prices.

One of the new realities of the eighties is the growing dependence of internal U.S. economic development on the dynamics of the world economy and on the situation on world raw material, energy, and financial markets (the latter is largely connected with the increased need for a stable influx of foreign capital to finance the U.S. economy). It is obvious that under these conditions it is difficult to ignore the mutual interests of partners and global problems—primarily ecology and the development of Third World countries. A real reduction in military spending can and must be a source of funds to realize these ends.

And another thing. Regarding the increasing internationalization of economic life, the sense and feasibility of the goal of weakening the USSR and its allies economically in the course of the military spending race are being called in question. Under conditions of the ever-increasing interdependence of the modern world, weakening the "Soviet" link hardly accords with the interests of developing the entire world economy, including that of the United States itself.

The most vulnerable components of the U.S. economy—the credit and financial sphere and the sphere of federal social programs—have been the target of the most destructive impact of military priorities in state economic policy. It was pointed out at the hearings in the U.S. Congress that during the years of R. Reagan's Presidency total domestic debts—state corporative and consumer debts—more than doubled and reached almost $9 trillion. A little more and $1 trillion a year will have to be spent to pay the interest on private and state credits, an unthinkable figure even for an economy on the U.S. scale.

The federal budget deficit is particularly burdensome. The state is squeezing private borrowers from the credit market, and the brakes are being put on capital investments and economic growth. The interest rate has begun to creep up again. The situation is threatening to become uncontrollable in the event of an economic slump, which would be extremely difficult to surmount under conditions of large deficits.

At present the situation is being balanced by a huge influx of foreign capital attracted to the U.S. economy by the relative reliability of investments and the high interest rate. However, there is a reverse side to this measure: The foreign debt of the United States, which for many years was a world creditor, is increasing (up to $370 billion in 1987). And the foreign capital, particularly the so-called "hot money," could flow out again at any moment. In that case the "deferred" negative consequences of large state debts could impact fully on economic indicators.

The seriousness of the situation is also attested by the fact that even in presidential election year the rival parties were forced to cooperate within the framework of the bipartisan national economic commission in order to reach agreement on ways to balance the budget. On the agenda today is the search for ways to economize on state spending, whose military items are also among the candidates for reduction. And this is understandable, for, according to U.S. assessments, military spending accounted for three-fourths of the U.S. federal budget deficit. Recognition of this fact can be heard increasingly frequently even in the country's higher echelons of power. Thus, the opinion of one member of the House of Representatives is very typical of the debate in Congress: "During all the years prior to Reagan the U.S. Administration borrowed $918 billion. With that money we fought in World Wars I and II, in Korea, and in Vietnam and built the national highway system, seaports, airports, and other important infrastructure projects. Since Reagan came to power we have borrowed $1.8 trillion, financed an extravagant reduction in taxes and an orgy of military spending unparalleled in peacetime history, and acquired nothing in return but huge deficits." It is obvious that G. Bush has inherited a difficult financial legacy, whose burden he proposes to lighten with the help of a "flexible freeze" on spending.

Military policy has come into conflict with the social realities, as well as with the economy and finances. Unemployment, high taxes, drug addiction, the position of farmers and the poorest sections of the population, and the social and economic troubles of the big cities are of far greater concern to Americans today than military superiority. R. Sivard's international reference book "World Military and Social Expenditures" points out that the United States retains 1st place in terms of the level of military spending and the number of military bases and nuclear tests but holds only 6th place in the world in terms of per capita gross national product, 7th in terms of state spending on education, and 18th in terms of the level of infant mortality. Regard the whole range of socioeconomic indicators the United States is in 4th place among 142 countries.

These results are primarily the consequence of saving on social needs and redistributing budget funds to the military sphere at the cost of reducing the financial base of state social programs. The total extent of these reductions in recent years is estimated at almost $200 billion.

The reader is right to ask: On which rung does this reference book place our country in terms of indicators of socioeconomic development, and is it ethical in general to write about poor Americans when the most urgent problems have not been resolved in our own homeland? According to R. Sivard's estimates, we occupy the far from most honorable 23d place. Nevertheless, it is still necessary to speak of U.S. socioeconomic difficulties in connection with the arms race. For in the difficult search for points of contact in our countries' national interests—which essentially determines the prospects for the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations—concern for improving the health of the economy and raising the population's living standards is absolutely the most

important common goal. The shortest path to it lies by way of demilitarizing rivalry, ending the arms race, and utilizing resources for the people's good.

Representatives From Azerbaijan Visit Houston

NC0404115489 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] The visit to the administrative center of Houston by a delegation of representatives from the capital of Azerbaijan must further develop friendly relations between Baku and Houston, which are sister cities. During the visit of almost 2 weeks, the delegation headed by Niyazi Karakashly, chairman of the Baku City Soviet Executive Committee, will familiarize itself with life in Houston, become acquainted with the work of the various municipal departments, and discuss matters of mutual interest to the two cities. For example, it is planned to establish businesslike relations between schools in Azerbaijan and high schools in Houston and organize the exchange of student groups.

The members of the delegation will brief the Americans on reconstruction in the Soviet Union.

Fraternal relations between the two cities have a history of 10 years. Houston is one of nine cities in the United States which have fraternal relations with Baku.

China

Li Peng Cited on Sino-Soviet Summit, Relations

LD1304093189 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo April 13 TASS—Chinese Premier Li Peng, staying on a visit in Japan, said today that the upcoming Chinese-Soviet summit will pave the way to the future and will contribute to the development of friendly and goodneighbourly relations between the two countries. The KYODO Tsushin news agency reports that the head of the Chinese Government noted during a meeting with Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, that Chinese-Soviet relations which had abnormal elements and even disputes in the past, will be built on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

Zhao Speech on PRC Economic Reform Cited

PM1404100589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 89 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Zhao Ziyang's Speech"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Apr—The measures currently being implemented to improve conditions and establish order in the economic sphere are called upon to consolidate the results achieved in the course of the economic reform and create conditions for further transformations. It is necessary to find new methods that will help resolve the tasks facing the country, promote the reform, or at least not exacerbate difficulties. This was stated by Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. He was addressing participants in the all-China forum on questions of implementation of the system of contractual responsibility in enterprises, the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reports today.

Compared to past efforts to establish order in the economy, the speaker noted, the current movement to improve conditions and establish order in management has its distinguishing features. The current work is being carried out under conditions where the old system is being replaced by a new one, in conditions of the "system of dual prices," and this greatly complicates the current tasks.

According to Zhao Ziyang, the policy of expansion of ties with the external world and the trend toward international detente represent favorable factors that further the transformation of the national economy.

Soviet Role in Beijing Technology Fair Viewed

OW1104102489 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 2 Apr 89

[From the "Current Events and Commentaries" program]

[Text] An international exhibition known as "Search for Partners" will be held in Beijing for the first time this July. The latest industrial technologies and equipment will be on exhibit, and major companies and organizations from many countries, including the USSR, will take part in the exhibition. Participants from the USSR will include the Laina Foreign Trade Organization. In this connection our station reporter (Maming) interviewed (Duhejieyefu), manager of the organization.

(Duhejieyefu) said: The Laina Foreign Trade Organization was established in 1987 based on a joint venture, the Moscow X-Ray Equipment Plant. It manufactures various types of X-ray equipment for use in medicine, and is engaged in high frequency industrial technology testing as well as the production of various daily necessities. The products of the Moscow X-Ray Equipment Plant are sold in 17 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Several years ago, Chinese enterprises were among the partners of the Moscow X-Ray Equipment Plant. Later, it underwent technical renovation and reorganization in cooperation with a Soviet foreign trade organization, and suspended operations for a while.

The station reporter asked if the Laina Foreign Trade Organization plans to restore ties with its Chinese partners. (Duhejieyefu) said: At present we are eager to restore good relations with our Chinese partners. For this purpose, a group of our experts visited China in January this year. They visited Beijing and met with people from

the industrial sector. They discussed plans and forms of cooperation with Chinese companies, such as goods production by setting up cooperatives and product supply to each other. At the upcoming international exhibition in Beijing, we plan to continue fostering ties with our Chinese counterparts.

What sort of products does the Laina Foreign Trade Organization plan to exhibit at the exhibition? (Duhejieyefu) said: At the Beijing exhibition we plan to display comprehensive sets of X-ray equipment currently manufactured at the Moscow X-Ray Equipment Plant. We also intend to exhibit our best and latest X-ray equipment planned for production next year. This equipment is suitable for use in small hospitals and remote regions. In our showrooms visitors will also be able to see high-frequency electrical equipment.

The manager of the Laina Foreign Trade Organization, (Duhejieyefu), said: The equipment we plan to exhibit in Beijing will not only include products from the Moscow X-Ray Equipment Plant, but also products from other Soviet enterprises. We believe that participation in this exhibition will strengthen mutually beneficial and cooperative business relations with our Chinese partners.

PRC Newspaper, Magazine Circulation Rising in USSR
LD1004102189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0421 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 10 April—TASS correspondent Pavel Ostrov writes:

The overall number of Chinese newspapers and magazines being circulated in the Soviet Union has increased by almost a third in the last year. Residents from over 1,000 populated areas in the USSR subscribe to periodicals from the PRC.

"The growing interest of Soviet people in the Chinese press is directly linked with the general improvement in relations between the two countries," Viktor Pukalov, chief of the central Soviet agency for foreign publications believes. "We receive letters from many towns in the USSR with requests for PRC periodicals to be sent there for retail sale."

Broad subscription to the Chinese press was opened in the Soviet Union at the beginning of 1987. Then it was possible to subscribe to just 2 papers and 5 magazines; and in 1988 this had already increased to 10 papers and 95 magazines which cover various aspects of public life in the neighboring country, from politics and economics to stamp collecting and fashion. The number of these editions coming to the Soviet Union on any single occasion amounts to almost 28,000 copies. It is possible to subscribe to a Chinese periodical at any postal department or buy it at specialized paper kiosks.

One of the major newspapers in the PRC, RENMIN RIBAO the organ of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, has subscribers in 179 populated areas in the USSR. Its circulation in our country has almost doubled this year compared to last year.

The magazine KITAY, published in Beijing in Russian, is particularly popular among Soviet readers. More than 10,000 copies of this publication are circulated in the Soviet Union every month.

"Our readers can get to know the life of the Chinese people directly from Chinese papers. I think this promotes mutual understanding between our two peoples, and good mutual understanding is a reliable basis for the strongest friendship," says Viktor Pukalov.

Northeast Asia

'No Danger' to USSR From Japanese N-Plant Mishap
PM1304140189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 89 Second Edition p 1

[Correspondent N. Bratchikov report: "Clear Skies Over Sakhalin"]

[Text] Vladivostok, 12 Apr—The telephone rings constantly at Sakhalin's civil defense headquarters: "Tell me, does the accident at a nuclear electric power station on Honshu Island pose a danger to us?"

Duty operator G. Ishchuk explains in detail to everyone that malfunctions really did occur in the water cooling system at the nuclear station in the Japanese city of Shimonoseki, but no increase in the level of radioactivity has been recorded and atmospheric measurements are being taken right around the clock in Sakhalin and the Kurils. No radioactive cloud has been observed over Sakhalin. Favorable offshore winds have been blowing during the past 24 hours.

Nevertheless, the civil defense headquarters is alert: All posts and ships at sea have been warned, local soviet and party organs have been notified, and the population has repeatedly been given objective and detailed information on radio and television.

S. Litvinov, chief of the civil defense staff for the Maritime Kray, told the PRAVDA correspondent's center in Vladivostok that the kray's residents have been informed that at 1530 hours Moscow time 10 April one of the reactor units at the nuclear electric power station in Shimonoseki was shut down due to malfunctions. Citing a report from Japan, TASS has reported that there has been no discharge of radioactive substances into the atmosphere. Measurements of the state of the environment made by ground stations of the Maritime Kray Hydrometeorological Service Administration and by ships of the Pacific Fleet indicate that the natural background of radioactivity on the territory of the kray and

the adjacent expanses of water does not exceed 12-20 microroentgen per hour and poses no danger to people's health. Monitoring is continuing.

Near East & South Asia

1st Anniversary of Geneva Afghan Accords Noted

Official Criticizes U.S., Pakistan

LD1304185489 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Tomorrow will be exactly a year to the day since the foreign ministers of four states—Afghanistan, Pakistan, the United States, and the USSR—signed in Geneva the documents forming the political settlement to the situation around Afghanistan. Their historic significance is not open to question. Why is it that today, a year after the end of the political settlement process in Geneva, the fire of war in Afghanistan has not been put out. On the contrary, it continues to rage and is bringing more and more suffering and deprivation to the Afghan people.

This is what Ambassador-at-Large Kozyrev said today while addressing journalists at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

[Begin Kozyrev recording] It is not really difficult to answer this question. The Geneva agreements are without a doubt and continue to be of great peace-making potential. However, this potential can only be unleashed through strict and scrupulous fulfillment of their spirit and letter. This positive change established in Geneva can be unleashed only if the agreements are implemented honestly and in their full capacity by all parties without exception.

Unfortunately, as is known, this is not happening. Although the Soviet troops have left Afghanistan following a precisely set timetable, and although the USSR and the Republic of Afghanistan are strictly fulfilling their obligations, Pakistan is crudely and openly trampling over the provisions of the Geneva agreements, and the United States is acting in a way that is far from impeccable as far as its obligations as a guarantor are concerned. There are more than enough facts in this regard. The Afghan side has sent 400 notes concerning more than 3,000 violations by Pakistan of the Geneva agreements to the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan. Pakistan and the United States are stubbornly rejecting the practical steps being proposed by us and the Afghan side which are aimed at a ceasefire, at halting mutual military supplies to the warring sides, and at beginning dialogue on the internal Afghan settlement.

At the same time, all manner of pretexts are advanced of the type that those steps allegedly run counter to the natural rights of Afghans to resolve their internal matters for themselves; that the mujahidin are refusing to talk with the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, although, as one knows, it is Pakistan and the United States that are supporting the mujahidin continuance of the war in Afghanistan.

The Geneva agreements should be made to work at full strength, and only then will a fitting basis be created for an internal Afghan settlement. It is the duty of the world community and all peace-loving countries to vigorously promote this. The course of events in Afghanistan shows that the reckoning on the fast fall of the Republic of Afghanistan following the withdrawal of the Soviet troops was not justified. Not only the rebels, but also those who stand behind them are beginning to understand this. And the sooner they become convinced that there exists no alternative to a political settlement of the Afghan problem by means of creating a broadly representative coalition government of Afghanistan, the sooner the great opportunities for pacification of the Afghan situation contained in the Geneva agreements will be realized. [end recording]

U.S., Pakistan Violations Decried

LD1304231189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1820 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Malikov commentary]

[Text] Pakistan is, as before, still supplying military aid to the Afghan rebels a year after the signing of the Geneva accords. Citing diplomatic circles, AFP emphasizes that Islamabad continues to conduct a hypocritical Afghanistan policy that it inherited from its late President Ziaul Haq.

A commentary on this news with Aleksandr Malikov at the microphone:

[Malikov] You must agree, duplicity has never been particularly attractive either in human relations or relations between states. In international relations in particular, new thinking is being asserted more and more firmly, and this new thinking implies a full accordance between words and deeds. The ability and the necessity to make them conform to one another, I suppose, lies outside the limits of the observance of international law or ethics. After all, the breaking by Pakistan of its word given in Geneva a year ago—to end its interference in Afghan affairs—is not just a moral burden on Pakistani politicians and diplomats. Much more important things are being discussed: The fate of peace and war on the lacerated Afghan land; the inescapable influence of the fire of civil war, which is not being put out; the general political climate of the region. While Pakistan continues to remain—as foreign diplomats say—the forward military base of the Afghan rebels, it is naturally difficult to seriously expect that the Geneva accords will fulfill their role and realize those hopes placed in them when they were signed.

Of course, everything that looks smooth on paper does not always turn out so smoothly in real life. It is possible, for example, to understand that under the conditions of war it was difficult for Rauki Helminen, the Finnish general, and the UN Good Offices Mission headed by him to practically implement the monitoring of fulfillment of the Geneva accords. It is possible even to a certain extent also to agree with the fact that the influence of Pakistani military circles has not up until now permitted the speed of the anti-Afghan express to be reduced. But, I emphasize, the principle of observing treaties cannot be undermined for so long by some passing elements or considerations. This, by the way, also applies to the United States, the second guarantor of the Geneva accords, which—putting it mildly—is not making much effort to fulfill its Geneva obligations. We see how the United States, as before, is inciting the rebels to whom it acts as patron to strive for military victory by lobbying behind the scenes in support of the so-called transitional government of Afghanistan. And this is despite the fact that events in Jalalabad and other regions of the country dispelled the euphoria of a rapid military victory and even brought into question its very possibility. Now a year after the signing of the Geneva accords, the duplicity and the attempts of Pakistan and the United States to bring about application of the Geneva obligations only to our country is apparent. Many people are now starting to understand how dangerous, and more than that how criminal it is to permit an erosion of international accords for settling regional conflicts, especially when an example of the honorable and scrupulous fulfilling of them exists.

Is it not time that everyone who signed the Geneva package 12 months ago follow the example of our country? It is possible that when this happens the endlessly long tunnel of the Afghan conflict will at last be traversed and the Afghans will be able to see for themselves how they are to live in the future, and will be able to sort everything out for themselves.

Petrovskiy Meets Committee on Afghanistan POW's
LD1304201189 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, received a deputation of the People's Committee for the Release of Soviet Prisoners of War in Afghanistan, at the ministry on Thursday.

Petrovskiy informed the committee members of the work being done by the ministry jointly with other Soviet departments for the purpose of securing the earliest release of Soviet servicemen taken prisoner in Afghanistan. It was pointed out that an aggregate of more than 20 people had been released and brought home with direct assistance of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

It was emphasised that the search for and release of Soviet servicemen who found themselves held captive by the Afghan opposition was one of the major directions of the work of the ministry which regards this not only as its official duty but also as a civic one.

In this connection it was stated that the USSR Foreign Ministry was prepared to render the necessary assistance to informal patriotic organizations of the Soviet public for the release of Soviet prisoners of war.

The members of the people's committee, which includes journalists, writers, clergy, cultural figures, Afghan war veterans, and relatives of Soviet prisoners of war, described the committee's activities and those tasks which they set before themselves for the nearest future.

It was stated, in particular, that the committee members visited the Pakistani Embassy in Moscow recently and requested the ambassador to give assistance in arranging a trip of the committee's representatives to Pakistan for talks with the mujahidin on the question of release of Soviet prisoners of war. An appropriate letter with a similar request was sent through the embassy to Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

An opinion was expressed during the meeting about the need to coordinate more closely the work of all Soviet state and public organizations dealing with the question of release of Soviet prisoners of war in Afghanistan, to direct this work into a single channel, and to pool efforts towards the earliest accomplishment of the common humane task facing Soviet society.

Najibullah Receives Central Asian Group
LD1304014189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1631 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Kabul, 12 Apr (TASS)—Afghan President Najibullah today received a delegation from the Soviet Central Asian republics that is visiting Kabul at the invitation of the Afghan leadership.

During the discussion, the Afghan head of government expressed gratitude for the various forms of assistance being rendered to the Afghan people by the USSR, including the Central Asian republics, in this difficult period of its history. He stressed that the delegation's visit—the first one after the Soviet troop withdrawal—is evidence of continuing and deepening traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the republic of Afghanistan.

Sharing his thoughts about the nature of bilateral economic relations in the new stage, the president spoke in favor of their consistent transfer to a long-term basis by proceeding from the existing trade and economic agreements, including rendering assistance to Afghanistan in

the construction of important projects in power engineering, construction, mineral extraction, and agriculture. In his view, a role of no small importance can be played in this by direct contacts between the Soviet republics of Central Asia and the contiguous provinces of Afghanistan.

The delegation members stressed that the Soviet people support the efforts of the Afghan leadership to stop the bloodshed in the country and create an independent, sovereign, and nonaligned Afghanistan. They assured the president that the broad assistance being granted by Tajikistan, Turkmenia, and Uzbekistan to the Afghan border provinces will continue to be at the center of the attention of the leaderships of those republics.

The signing of a protocol on the further development of direct ties between the northern provinces of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Uzbek, Tajik, and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republics took place this evening. The document envisions the continuation of work to provide electricity and power to Afghan population centers in the border areas, the reconstruction and building of roads, the establishment of small industrial enterprises, agricultural developments, and also joint enterprises on a mutually advantageous basis and with the involvement of private capital. The provision of assistance to Afghanistan in the treatment of the sick, invalids, and the injured; the delivery of medicines and medical equipment; and the construction of health care installations will be continued, as will the practice of taking in Afghan children for vacations.

Afghan Defense Minister on Rebel Offensives

PM1204101989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Afghan Defense Minister Shahnawaz Tanai by special correspondent A. Ivanko in Kabul under the rubric "Panorama of International Events": "Missile Strike on Rebels"; date of interview not given; first two paragraphs are correspondent's introduction]

[Text] Kabul—Several Afghan servicemen plotted the target's coordinates on the computer. After checks, the missile was ready for launching. I heard a slight thud. Smoke and a ball of fire accompanied by a deafening roar appeared at the base of the missile. An operational-tactical missile had been launched against positions held by the rebels besieging Jalalabad. A few minutes later it reached its target...

We began our conversation with Afghan Defense Minister Shahnawaz Tanai by assessing the up-to-the-minute situation that has taken shape in the last few days in the combat zone.

[Tanai] In the last month the enemy has carried out two major offensives against Jalalabad. Another area of attack was Khowst, where fierce fighting is under way and new opposition formations are massing. In the next few days there is the possibility of offensive operations against Qandahar and Kabul—around which major rebel forces have concentrated.

[Ivanko] Journalists' attention has recently been riveted on the situation on the Kabul-Hayratan and Kabul-Jalalabad highways...

[Tanai] There is fighting there. In the Salang area it has proved possible to dislodge the enemy. We have advanced another 10 km on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway eastward from Sarowbi.

[Ivanko] What is your opinion of the extent of the mujahidin's technical equipment?

[Tanai] It's good. They have vast stocks of weapons and munitions. This is borne out by their constant bombardment of our cities. According to intelligence data, the opposition has 50-60 units of armored equipment.

[Ivanko] What about airplanes?

[Tanai] We have not ruled out possible shipments of combat aircraft from Pakistan and the United States. That is why we are taking preliminary antiaircraft defense measures. [Tanai ends]

The minister did not mention this topic but I heard from other sources that the opposition has a few Afghan Air Force aircraft that ended up on Pakistani territory following their pilots' desertion.

[Ivanko] Comrade Minister, you have only army units under your jurisdiction, yet regular militia and Ministry of State Security troops are also engaged in the fighting. Does this not prevent unified control of the Republic's forces?

[Tanai] Of course, when all forces are gathered into a single fist the blow is all the more powerful. The main military command headed by President Najibullah exercises unified leadership in our country. It also regulates cooperation between army subunits, the militia, and the Ministry of State Security.

[Ivanko] Is there any information as to the Pakistani military's involvement in the hostilities?

[Tanai] According to latest intelligence data, Pakistani officers and generals have prepared another offensive against Jalalabad and are involved in carrying it out within the opposition formations' second and third echelons. [Tanai ends]

...I wrote these lines late in the evening and once again heard outside a familiar sound reminiscent of an aircraft taking off. Another operational-tactical missile on its way to its target.

Afghan Forces To Reopen Kabul-N. Border Highway

LD1404072389 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Kabul April 14 TASS—Afghan Government forces have launched an operation to clear the strategic highway between Kabul and the country's northern border of rebels, an Afghan Foreign Ministry spokesman has said.

Traffic on the road, the principal route for fuel, food, and other supplies to the Afghan captial, was halted several days ago due to repeated rebel attacks on convoys.

The spokesman expressed hope that the highway, passing through the Salang Pass, will reopen in the near future.

Pakistan Recruits Sikh Separatists in Jalalabad

LD1304174589 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] New Delhi March 13 TASS—By TASS Correspondent Aleksandr Vinogradov:

The Pakistan military intelligence service launched a new anti-Indian and anti-Afghan operation. Many of the Sikh refugees who were permanently residing in Jalalabad, now besieged, and who have moved to Kabul of late report that Pakistan agents tried to recruit them, according to a Thursday report of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA from Kabul. Pakistan military intelligence used as agents representatives of groups of the Afghan "irreconcilable opposition" and activists of the separatist Sikh organisations who seek to tear away the Punjab state from India and to create the "Khalistan state" on its basis. Sikh separatists made numerous secret visits to Jalalabad for this purpose last month. As is known, Jalalabad has a large Indian community, numbering about 20 thousand.

It follows from the report of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA that the present operation of the Pakistani military intelligence has a dual purpose. On the one hand, Afghan Sikhs are urged to rebel, so as to give assistance to units of the irreconcilable opposition trying to seize Jalalabad. On the other hand, Afghan Sikhs are offered to move to Pakistan so as to replenish the ranks of commandos of pro-Khalistan groups which thinned considerably over the recent months.

These reports are a fresh evidence that Pakistan intelligence established links between the Afghan "irreconcilable opposition" and Sikh separatists. As it was already reported, contacts between them took place in Britain and in the United States in 1985 and 1986. There were negotiations then, specifically, about the sale to separatists of "Stinger" anti-aircraft missile complexes supplied to the Afghan opposition by the United States. Representatives of the "irreconcilable opposition" were present at one such gathering convened in London in March by the self-styled "President of Khalistan" Jagjit Singh Chauhan.

Reports appear in the Indian press that leaders of the Afghan opposition, obviously not without the prompting from Pakistan intelligence services, considered the possibility of cooperation in terrorism—the sending of their commandos to India to give assistance to the separatists' units which have considerably weakened.

Pakistani Leader Urges Afghan Cease-Fire

LD1304172489 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Islamabad April 13 TASS—Abdul Wali Khan, leader of the Pakistani People's National Party, has called for a ceasefire and a Loya Jirga (Supreme Council) meeting to search for peaceful ways of settling the Afghan crisis.

The Afghan problem could not be solved by arms, he said in a press release, stressing the religious, patriotic and moral duty of every Afghan Muslim to personally contribute to the cessation of the fratricidal war.

Wali Khan called on the leaders of the armed opposition, former King Zahir Shah's supporters, tribal elders and refugees living in numerous camps in Pakistan to discharge their sacred duty and do everything possible to restore peace in Afghanistan.

In order to convene the Supreme Council, Wali Khan said, it is essential to arrange personal contacts between the leaders of different Afghan groups.

Later these talks could lead to all-Afghan dialogue and a representative meeting of all the parties concerned, he added.

Syria's Al-Shar' Receives Shevardnadze Aide

PM1404075189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 89 Moscow Evening Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister F. Al-Shar' has received G.P. Tarasov, assistant to the USSR foreign minister and special representative for Middle East affairs.

There was a wide-ranging [razvernutyy] conversation on topical problems of the situation in the region and the further expansion of Soviet-Syrian coordination on questions of a Near East settlement and preparations for the convening of an international conference.

Iraq, USSR Mark Treaty Anniversary

LD0904044589 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0335 GMT 9 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr (TASS)—The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the Repubic of Iraq, a telegram congratulating him and the entire Iraqi people on the 17th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Iraq, which is being marked today.

The USSR, the telegram reads, will continue to strengthen its friendly ties and multifaceted and fruitful cooperation with Iraq in the interests of both countries and in the name of securing a just and stable peace in the Near and Middle East and establishing positive new trends in relations between states and peoples.

The telegram sent by Saddam Husayn to the Soviet leadership in connection with this date conveys cordial congratulations and best wishes to the friendly Soviet people.

Iraq, the telegram reads, reaffirms its constant desire to improve its relations with the friendly Soviet Union in the interests of the peoples of both countries and in the name of establishing a stable peace in the region and throughout the world and promoting the progress of all mankind.

East Europe

Lukyanov Receives Hungarian President Straub

LD1404132889 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS—First Vice-President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Anatoliy Lukyanov and Academician Bruno F. Straub, chairman of the Presidium of Hungary, at a meeting in the Kremlin today expressed satisfaction with the fruitful development of diverse ties between the USSR and Hungary.

Both sides pointed to the existence of conditions for deepening Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and the mutual exchange of experience of socialist construction, including along parliamentary lines.

The interlocutors stressed the importance of concerted actions by countries of the socialist community in consolidating security and trust in Europe and the world at large and introducing new political thinking in international relations.

Bovin on Socialist 'Mistakes,' Present 'Crisis'

LD1104065989 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Interview with IZVESTIYA correspondent Aleksandr Bovin by correspondent Geza Foldvari; date, place not given—recorded; Bovin speaks in Russian, fading into superimposed Hungarian]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Foldvari] I think you will agree with me when I say that Eastern Europe has become a very exciting crisis zone in Europe, indeed in the whole world. In your opinion, what sort of future awaits the European socialist countries?

[Bovin] Look, this problem must be examined within a broader framework. We—and also the entire international socialist world—now live in a critical period of development. Incidentally, this applies to the international communist movement as well. Both the international communist movement and the socialist world are living through a prolonged critical period in their development.

And it is very good that we have started seeking a way out of this crisis. The most important fact in this respect is the relations between the Soviet Union and China, since these two countries make up a large part of the socialist world. But, of course, Hungary and Poland are in the vanguard of progress. Once Yugoslavia was in front, but now because of difficulties well known to all of us, Poland and Hungary are on the frontline of radical change. I would very much like for the experiment you have started—and the Poles will also follow you, I mean the development of a socialist multiparty political system—to succeed. So I would like it very much if everything goes well with you, that this experiment turns out well. I think all Europe [would like this], although certain countries of Europe are very different from one another. Well, take a look at Albania or Romania. They live in an entirely different historical era than us. In the GDR and in Czechoslovakia different problems are appearing. They have problems, but they also have sausages. We also have problems, but as for the sausages, for the time being, there are not any. [laughter] Well, if we want to put it harshly, this is the situation.

Therefore, different countries cannot be measured by the same standard. We have learned a lot now and finally understand that we are not the cleverest. For a long time we did not understand this and stubbornly believed that we were the cleverest and that what we do is socialist. Finally we have recognized that it is not so. We are no different than others; we can make mistakes like everyone else. For example, we made mistakes in'56 and'68. So all this must be analyzed with this sort of background.

Regarding 1956, the right to have the first word belongs to you Hungarians. Regarding'68, this belongs to the Czechs.

We will watch, listen, and observe what is going on in your country since you are closer to this problem, after all. For us, one thing is already completely obvious. I would not like to get involved in analyzing the internal reasons for such problems, but one thing is perfectly and unambigusly clear for us: Soviet troops will never again be used for solving the internal problems of other countries.

Hungarian Economic, Political Reforms Assessed

LD0704175189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Budapest correspondent Stefanov commentary; from the "International Situation—Questions and Answers" program, presented by foreign policy commentator Stanislav Blazhenkov]

[Text] A tense situation now exists in Poland, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, (Mariya Nikolayevna Sorokina) from (Krapilna) in Tula Oblast writes. She then makes an unexpected conclusion: It seems to me that they want to restore capitalism. It is not only (Mariya Nikolayevna Sorokina), but many of our radio listeners who are interested in the situation in these countries. Today we will talk about Hungary. I asked Vladimir Stefanov, our correspondent in Budapest, to answer your question.

[Stefanov] Yes indeed, the situation in Hungary both in the economic, social, and political sphere is now rather complex. The disorder in the national economy, the high foreign debts, the high cost of living, the growth in unemployment, the poverty and wealth, and the high degree of activity of opposition organizations—all this does, indeed, exist. But I would nevertheless be a little careful, esteemed (Mariya Nikolayevna), to conclude from all this that Hungary is transferring to the path of capitalist development.

The latest decisions and the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] document set the task of building democratic socialism. This model has so far not been developed or defined with scientific precision. But the nature of its principle bases, which can already be recognized, can perhaps be named. In the economy it is the development of market relations and with this also the reform of the forms of ownership. This means the levelling of state, cooperative, and private ownership rights, and also access to wide contacts with the European and world economy. So much for the economy.

In the political sphere this concerns the development of democratic institutions, the establishment of a state governed by law, and of a multiparty system [mnogopartiynost]. I repeat that these are only the basic elements.

What is able to rouse and, one should say, is rousing the anxiety of many Hungarians? It is the provision concerning the relationship toward ownership. The revival of private capital and reprivatization are needed, Hungarian reformers think, in order to bring back into the economy the money accumulated by the population or, to put it more precisely, by certain strata of the population. This is the first reason. The second reason is to free the state from the unnecessary troubles in the sphere of services, trade, and small business undertakings. At the same time, rough limits for developing private capital are also indicated. In the national economy it should not exceed 25- 30 percent.

And it is precisely on this point that the quesiton of how this should be achieved arises. Will the state manage to keep private ownership within these limits? A Hungarian proverb says: money brings money. Capital will undoubtedly accummulate and be amassed. This process, some Hungarian economists think, can acquire an irreversible nature, which will be already simply impossible to influence by political means. A danger of this kind probably exists. But the reform is only just beginning and I think the Hungarian comrades will manage to avoid this turn of events.

Foreign Trade Bank Opens Branch in Budapest

AU1104143789 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Apr 89 p 5

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Trade Bank has opened an independent branch in Budapest. Director Sergey Fomin said the branch will carry out independent banking and commercial tasks and will basically deal with representation and agency activities. There is a need for the opening of such a branch to promote the development of direct contacts between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises. The branch will advise Soviet foreign trade enterprises on preparing their business agreements.

Deputy Foreign Minister Receives Polish Ambassador

LD0804125189 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 89

[Text] TASS has reported that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Aboymov has received Polish Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf at his request. They exchanged comments on specific problems of the development of Soviet-Polish relations. Some aspects of the two states' cooperation in the international arena were also examined.

Poland's Political, Economic Reforms Discussed

18070600 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 14, 8-14 Apr 89 p 2

[Interview with W. Klaczynski, counselor at Poland's Moscow Embassy, by A. Golub in Moscow: "To Win the Trust of the People"; date of interview not given; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] **If the information coming from Warsaw is to be believed, the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] is prepared to decline its majority in parliament, and in the Sejm elections this summer it will compete with the United Peasant Party [ZSL] and the Democratic Party**

[SD], its allies in the ruling coalition, preserving only 60 percent of the seats for itself. The remaining 40 percent will be divided by the non-party deputies, including representatives of the opposition. How should this be evaluated—as a capitulation, a retreat from the principles of socialism?

Our correspondent A. Golub discussed the most recent events in Poland with counselor of the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Moscow, W. Klaczynski.

[Klaczynski] The political liberalization and the democratic reformation in the republic's political and state structure noticeable recently have their origin in the political philosophy, adopted at the 9th PZPR Congress in June 1981, advocating serious changes in the country's sociopolitical life, in correspondence with the resolutions of the recent 10th plenum.

"Non-confrontational" elections are planned for June of this year in the country's highest legislative organ; the seats will be distributed by mutual agreement among the ruling coalition, the opposition, and other political forces. The formation of a second house of the Sejm is envisioned; institution of the post of president is planned.

[Golub] Speaking of the 10th plenum, do you have in mind the concept of a state of socialist parliamentary democracy, the acknowledgment of a political opposition, and trade-union pluralism?

[Klaczynski] That's right. And this is not the plain declaration of democratic freedoms. If earlier, the PZPR allies did not have decisive influence on the resolution of important state issues, then now it is a full-fledged partner of the PZPR. The coalition form of government is showing its best side. The opinion exists that by creating immunity from conceit we may avoid many errors.

The party has boldly set out to integrate pluralism and the opposition into our system. If political clubs and centers of sociopolitical life are going to be created, we are not against it. After the State Council recommences the 1982 position temporarily halting pluralism in trade unions, new trade unions will emerge in Poland.

[Golub] As I understand it, the central event in Poland today is the "roundtable" with the participation of the "Solidarity" trade union. What goals is it pursuing?

[Klaczynski] First and foremost is the explication of its intentions. And, of course, a test of strength. The designs of the opposition interest the party. The opposition would like to know what it can count on.

The initiative for the "roundtable" came from the country's leadership. The party, however, its apparatus for the meeting and agreement with the opposition, was unprepared: the dogmatism inculcated over the years was not overcome at once. The majority of party members managed, all the same, to overcome the conservatism and sluggishness within them in a fairly short time. The party is today completing this interesting experiment, this offensive action not to weaken socialism, but to strengthen the stability of our socialist state, to provide peace and order within the framework of the Constitution. The list of issues under discussion is enormous. In particular, the opposition is dying to get on television, and it is being offered participation in a general third of the program, on a level with other parties and organizations. At the same time, the government side has agreed to the publication of a printed organ for "Solidarity."

[Golub] Thus, the resolution of the 10th plenum foreordained the participation of the opposition in the implementation of power, allowing its representation in the Sejm, in the people's councils, in the government. But will it be satisfied with this? Won't it try to take power?

[Klaczynski] Such a fear exists. But I personally associate myself with another opinion, expressed at the 10th plenum:"If we do not take this step, society would conclude that we are interested only in power, and not in the life of the people." Of course, at least those same "parliamentary methods" can be used against the opposition: Even if the PZPR loses its majority in the Sejm, it will preserve it together with the ZSL and SD. This is sufficient to introduce draft laws that preserve the state structure. The president, availing himself of the breadth of power entrusted to him, has the right to dissolve parliament, conduct pre-term elections, and designate a prime minister. Finally, the state has at its disposal the strength and resources to guarantee its stability. However, the party intends to win the trust of the people another way—by improving its living conditions.

It was openly stated in the theses of the Politburo for the 10th plenum that "the elimination of tortuous lines and the stocking of store shelves comprise the basic condition of trust in our system, and this is correct."

[Golub] The anticipated changes for the better are linked with the name of the new prime minister, M. Rakowski. How does his government intend to overcome the economy's crisis situation?

[Klaczynski] The Rakowski government is putting its faith, in particular, in two new laws adopted by the Sejm 23 December 1988. These are the laws "On Economic Activity" and "On Economic Activity With the Participation of Foreign Subjects." These two documents signify a genuine revolution in production relations, building a new direction in the country's economic development, and righting everything while being ruled by common sense.

[Golub] What do you have in mind?

[Klaczynski] Let's take the law "On Economic Activity." In looking at the past, we should recall three particulars of the system of government. The first is that the market played a limited role. The second is that the economy functioned on the basis of bans and permits ("this is allowed, and this is forbidden"). And the third, that although enterprises belonging to the state, cooperatives, and the private sector have always existed in Poland, there never was equality among them.

Economic subjects were divided into "more" and "less socialist." State property was acknowledged to most fully reflect the interests of society, then cooperatives, and last private property, which was allowed in the economic structure only as a remnant of the old system, subject to eradication sooner or later.

The first had free access to raw products, materials, hard currency and machinery, etc. The second had limited access, the third, none at all.

The law "On Economic Activity" liquidated this absurdity. In the first place, all administrative-bureaucratic decisions were revoked in favor of the market—the goods and services market, the hard currency market, and the labor market. Second, a departure from administrative-bureaucratic limitations of the "allowable-forbidden" type. Third, the refusal to divide enterprises into more and less privileged ones, better and worse, "more socialist" and less.

Economic freedom, the equality of all subjects concerning the nature of their property, the market with all its laws—these are seen as the main points of the new economic system of the Polish national economy. The propositions of the new law will be verified and proven in economic practice. A complex and keen process of consolidation of the development of the new socialist economy is under way. The Sejm will determine the concrete forms of the state and political structure.

Army General Moiseyev To Visit GDR Mid-April

PM1404125189 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 89 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Upcoming Visit"]

[Text] Army General M.A. Moiseyev, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy minister of defense, will pay an official friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of Colonel General F. Streletz, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army, in the second 10-day period of April.

GDR Deputy Defense Minister Receives Award

PM1004120389 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 89 First Edition p 3

[Correspondent Colonel A. Vasilets report: "Presentation of Award"]

[Text] Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, presented the Order of the Friendship of Peoples to Colonel General H. Bruenner, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR National People's Army Main Political Directorate, at the Wuesendorf Garrison of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany 7 April, and warmly congratulated him on the distinguished award.

The order presentation ceremony was attended by V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; Army General B.V. Snetkov, commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Colonel General N.A. Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany's Political Directorate; and other generals and officers.

Belgrade, Moscow Banks Plan Joint Institution

LD1004082289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0650 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 10 April (TANJUG)—Jugobanka—Associated Bank of Belgrade and the USSR Vneshekonombank agreed in Moscow recently to set up a joint financial institution to include clearing dollar, national currency, bill of exchange, and check transactions. The bank's initial capital will be $50 million, with each bank's share being $25 million. Jugobanka is the agent for the formation of the joint bank, but other banks can also become founders.

It has been learned from the joint mission of the Yugoslav banks in Moscow that it has not been decided whether the new bank will be in Belgrade or Moscow.

Publication of SFRY Party Reform Draft Noted

PM1104111589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Draft Reform of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr—On Thursday a session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium, held here, adopted a draft document under the title "Basic Guidelines for Transformations in the LCY." The text of this draft was compiled by a special commission headed by S. Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and will be submitted for examination by the next Central Committee plenum, which will take place 14 April of this year.

It was emphasized at the session that this marks the practical beginning of the broad, partywide discussion of the guidelines for implementing the LCY reform—that is, of questions concerning the role and position of the party in society in conditions of the further development of socialism on the basis of socialist self-management. The discussion of the draft will continue until the 14th LCY Congress, scheduled for the end of the year.

Summing up the results of the discussion at the session, S. Suvar noted that it made a specific contribution to improving the draft "Basic Guidelines," which will be complemented many more times.

Bulgarian People's Army Officials Visit Moscow
PM1104102989 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 89 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed article: "Exchange of Legal Work Experience"]

[Text] Lieutenant General R. Minchev, first deputy chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff, and Colonel Kh. Rastashki, legal advisor in the office of the Bulgarian national defense minister, were in Moscow on a working visit. They were received at the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and had conversations in the USSR Defense Ministry's Affairs Directorate.

The guests visited the headquarters of the Moscow Military District, the Moscow Higher Combined Arms Command School named for the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Supreme Soviet, the Military Institute, and the USSR defense minister's reception room. There was an exchange of experience on the organization of legal work and the activity of the legal services in the friendly armies.

Romanian Party Meeting Prepares for Congress
PM1104110389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 89 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Way to the Congress"]

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Apr—A session of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) Central Committee Political Executive Committee has been held here under the chairmanship of N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP. The participants discussed and approved measures to prepare for the 14th RCP Congress. It was proposed to hold the 14th RCP Congress in the second half of November 1989.

The session also discussed and approved a report on the organizational, ideological, and political education activity of party bodies and organizations in 1988, and also international party activity connected with implementing the decisions of the 13th congress and national conference of the RCP. The Political Executive Committee confirmed Romania's determination to continue to actively struggle together with all peace-loving, progressive forces for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; the solution of all disputes between states through negotiation; the elimination of backwardness; the establishment of a new international economic order; and the guarantee of security, mutual understanding, and broad cooperation in the world.

The Political Executive Committee discussed a report on the application in 1988 of the law on monitoring the origin of income obtained illegally and demanded that the relevant bodies take prompt measures to call those guilty to account.

Romanian Envoy Gives Moscow News Conference
PM1004114189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 89 Evening Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A news conference on Romanian domestic and foreign policy was held in Moscow 30 March.

I. Bucur, Romanian ambassador to the Soviet Union, addressed those present.

West Europe

USSR Said To Warn France Not To Confront Syria
JN1304160089 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 12 Apr 89 p 1

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] Beirut—AL-ITTIHAD has learned that the Soviet Union has warned the French Government against its naval vessels confronting any Syrian naval vessel or firing at the Syrian forces deployed in Lebanon, pointing out that France's determination to send its naval vessels to Lebanon "would cause grave military developments."

A senior Lebanese source cited a diplomatic source at an embassy of one of the socialist countries in Beirut as saying that the Soviet military command has ordered some of its naval units in the Mediterranean to move to the Syrian ports of Latakia and Tartus in anticipation of any emergency.

AL-ITTIHAD also learned that U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John McCarthy informed the political leaders in both parts of Beirut that his country has advised France not to send any of its naval vessels to Lebanon and that it expressed its concern over the inflexible French stand and held Paris responsible for any serious consequences that may result from sending French naval vessels to Lebanon.

CPSU's Brutents Meets With PCF's Marchais

LD1204134489 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 Apr 89

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Georges Marchais, general secretary of the Communist Party of France [PCF], has had a meeting with Comrade Brutents, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. Questions of developing relations between the CPSU and the PCF were discussed during a friendly conversation. A mutual desire was expressed to strengthen cooperation between them.

Georgia Events Put Off Shevardnadze FRG Visit

LD1304130689 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—Events in Georgia have prompted Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to postpone his visit to West Germany scheduled for mid-April, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov announced here on Thursday.

The visit will be rescheduled later through diplomatic channels, he said.

FRG's Vogel Views East-West Ties, Arms Cuts

PM1204141589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 5

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the FRG Social Democratic Party, by S. Guk on 10 April in Moscow: "Why the West Supports Restructuring"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The permanent mission of the FRG's Friedrich Ebert Foundation was opened in Moscow at the CPSU Central Committee Marxism-Leninism Institute 10 April. Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] (FRG), who had come at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the opening ceremony. On the same day H.J. Vogel, other members of the SPD leadership, and numerous FRG journalists visited IZVESTIYA. A conversation took place at the editorial office. The SPD chairman gave an interview to our newspaper, the text of which we are presenting to the readers.

[Guk] The program of your stay in Moscow provides for a meeting with M.S. Gorbachev. Is that connected with his coming visit to the FRG?

[Vogel] Absolutely, yes. Mr Gorbachev's trip to our country is a milestone for the entire FRG, and the SPD wants to contribute to the success of this visit. An exchange of information 2 months before his arrival will be mutually beneficial and will help implement the accords secured during Federal Chancellor H. Kohl's stay in the USSR last October.

[Guk] My request is probably excessive but nonetheless, albeit in general terms, what are the problems you intend to discuss with M.S. Gorbachev?

[Vogel] I think we will talk about restructuring and our opinion, both in the FRG and in the United States, of it. Then we will discuss questions of preserving peace and overcoming crisis situations throughout the world, the complex of bilateral relations, the problems of West Berlin and its wider involvement in the reassuring process of cooperation, European development trends—I am referring to the creation of a single internal market within the EEC framework—and also the development and improvement of interparty ties. As you can see, we have a large program.

I want to add that we invited representatives of the business world—entrepreneurs, bankers, and members of production councils—to take part in the conversations in Moscow with us this time.

[Guk] As the elections draw nearer, the internal political struggle within the FRG is sharpening. A year ago in an interview with IZVESTIYA you said the SPD could come to power "sooner than some people think." In one of your recent speeches you said the Social Democrats are prepared to form a government in the near future. When do you estimate that this will occur?

[Vogel] Let's not rush things. At home I have already explained that the SPD can govern the country—we have both the policies and ideas to do so. But I have not mentioned specific timeframes. Certainly the alignment of forces within the Bundestag at present is such that a change of power before the next election is unlikely.

The SPD achieved great successes in the recent land and municipal elections. If you are talking about our real chances, they have, to our delight, been confirmed by the results of the recent elections.

[Guk] Let us consider the situation whereby you are victorious in the Bundestag elections in 1990. Notwithstanding all your success, at any rate the SPD won't get more than 50 percent of the vote. That is why the Social Democrats need to enter into a coalition with one party in order to form a government. Who will be your partner—the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU], the "Greens," or the Free Democratic Party [FDP]?

[Vogel] That question will be on the agenda after the Bundestag election, when the overall alignment of forces will be clear. Until then I am recommending that my party work to achieve maximum success. I am not advising my party to hold premature debates as to who may be our coalition partner. I can only wish that we had greater choice. The SPD has now formed a coalition with the Free Democrats in Hamburg, and this coalition is functioning well. A combined municipal administration has been set up in Frankfurt-am-Main made up of SPD,

CDU, and "Green" representatives, while in West Berlin the Social Democrats have formed a coalition with the "Alternative List," which still has to prove its capability. We advocate more options, and when the election results are known we will decide with whom it is best for us to implement our democratic aims.

[Guk] You have just visited the United States, where you held top-level talks. To my surprise, you were forced to note that the question of replacing the "Lance" tactical missiles with new systems is a fait accompli, although people in Bonn are still uttering assurances that this problem is still open. Whom are we to believe?

[Vogel] The U.S. Administration has firmly decided to begin production of the new missiles. The Bonn government holds a far from clear stance on this question. On the one hand it states that there is no need to make decisions on missiles now, that this should be postponed until 1990-1991. On the other hand, the defense minster is saying that this decision should be made and not shelved. I reckon that the coming NATO summit meeting could decide that if the United States embarks on production of the new missiles, the other members of the alliance will not be ready to consent to their deployment. Admittedly, that is not what we are striving for — namely, a clear rejection of the development and production of new systems. But at any rate, that is better than our European allies agreeing to deploy the missiles.

[Guk] Will your party stand by rejection of these missiles if you come to power?

[Vogel] That is a question of confidence in us. We would be harming our own interests if we changed our stance after coming to power. No, everything has been well-considered and substantiated, and we will abide by our opinion if we become the ruling party.

[Guk] If NATO's decision proves unfavorable, as a member of the alliance will the FRG have to resign itself to this decision regardless of who is in power?

[Vogel] I believe that the alliance will react seriously to a refusal from a constitutionally elected government. I cannot imagine the alliance being able to take any measures on the territory of a state whose government firmly disagrees with its decision. But I hope the question will not be as pointed as that.

[Guk] The plans for arms-upgrading are an extension of the deterrence policy, which has not brought real security to either West or East. The CSCE states are now advocating that trust replace deterrence. A new generation of missiles will hardly help strengthen the fragile process of trust and will do even less to stimulate the success of the incipient Vienna talks on reductions in conventional armed forces and conventional arms in Europe.

[Vogel] That is one of the reasons why we oppose the new missiles. They are an obstacle to the Vienna talks. We advocate that other talks—on the reduction and destruction of surface-launched nuclear weapons in Europe—be initiated at the same time as these talks. That is why we would very much welcome a new initiative from the USSR to reduce its considerable superiority in tactical missiles and make its total of these missiles equal to the Western level. Thus both sides would have taken a good step toward ensuring the success of the Vienna talks. For our part, we will oppose more arms, in our belief that the "Lance" missiles will not lose their combat capability before the mid-1990's and replacing them would only complicate the progress of the Vienna talks now.

[Guk] What innovations does your party intend to propose, if it comes to power, on questions of disarmament and East-West relations?

[Vogel] We intend to give a new boost to the disarmament process, both within NATO and also in the course of the talks with Warsaw Pact countries. We are interested in speeding up the process of the Vienna talks. We aim to remove the existing asymmetries in arms, then secure a radical 50-percent reduction in present NATO and Warsaw Pact military might, and, last, change both sides' military structures and strategies and give them purely defensive structures. We aim to deprive them of the opportunity to wage offensive operations. I have already mentioned nuclear weapons; we intend to achieve a third "zero option." We will take more energetic steps to ban chemical weapons—I have been waiting for this for a long time—and steps to stop nuclear tests. The time is ripe for that.

As for cooperation, we intend to develop economic ties even more actively. We have considered the question of how to improve even further the training of Soviet managers and increase the number of joint enterprises. I also believe we should conduct even more intensive dialogue than hitherto to resolve problems of general importance for mankind, since the real danger today stems from the destruction of the environment and the tense situation in "Third World" countries rather than from East-West relations.

[Guk] During your talks in Washington you said the West would be making a big mistake if it gambled on the failure of the reform policy being pursued within the USSR, and you urged people to support our country. Did your high-ranking interlocutors in the White House agree with that? Why does the West have an interest in helping the USSR?

[Vogel] The U.S. Administration expressed a high opinion of the reform policy being implemented within the USSR and also voiced the intention to continue to support restructuring still further. You may ask why. In my opinion, this is because politicians have realized that the success of restructuring is also in Western interests. If the USSR reinforces its economic might and begins to

play a corresponding economic role in the world, this will be a stabilizing factor in international relations. On the other hand, instability in the USSR also introduces elements of instability for the West. That is why people in the White House and on Capitol Hill have a much better attitude to restructuring than might be expected.

[Guk] That is an example of the new thinking: You want your own security, so think about your neighbors' security. Right?

[Vogel] That's right. The most important thing today is to realize that security cannot be created at anyone else's expense; it can only be done together. That is why it is particularly necessary today to join together in combating the dangers that threaten all mankind.

Biryukova Receives FRG SPD Official

LD1104214289 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS—Aleksandra Biryukova, alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and deputy chairperson of the USSR Council of Ministers, had friendly talks with Herta Daeubler-Gmelin, deputy chairperson of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], who is visiting the USSR on invitation from the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

Comparison of Ryzhkov-FRG Businessmen Talks

PM1204104389

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 April carries in its Second Edition on page 4 a TASS report on USSR Premier N.I. Ryzhkov's 11 April talks with FRG businessmen. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Talks in the Kremlin," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 12 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages 40-41, under the headline "Ryzhkov, FRG Businessmen View Reforms, Ties", revealing the following variations:

page 40, column two, first paragraph one reads in PRAVDA: "[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met on 11 April in the Kremlin..." (deleting dateline, substituting "11 April" for "Tuesday")

page 41, column one, paragraph four, last sentence, reads in PRAVDA: "...are great expectations.

Participating in the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, were K.F. Katushev, USSR minister for foreign economic relations, and, on the West German side, D. Rohwedder (Hoechst concern), H. Ruhnau (Lufthansa Airline), F. Neuber (Westdeutsche Landesbank), T. Wegscheider (Bank fuer Gemeinwirtschaft), and W. Hiller, P. Lauks, and R. Heller, chairmen of the production councils of the Volkswagen, Bayer, and Opel firms." (adding paragraph)

Karpov Confers With Belgium's Tindemans

LD1404080889 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Brussels April 14 TASS—Belgian External Relations Minister Leo Tindemans has received Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Viktor Karpov, who is visiting here at the invitation of the leadership of the Belgian Senate's Foreign Affairs Commission.

During their businesslike and frank discussion they had detailed exchange of opinions on the entire range of issues of scaling down military confrontation in Europe.

Stress was made on the importance of successful progress at Vienna talks on conventional armed forces in the continent for greater stability and security and for removing the threat of confrontation by giving a defensive nature to the make-ups of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO armed forces.

In conjunction with the problem of reducing conventional arms, special attention was paid to prospects for talks on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

Speaking later that day at a joint meeting of the Foreign Affaris Commissions of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, Karpov summarised the key points of the Soviet concept for overhauling the entire system for ensuring security in Europe and the world.

He stressed the need for a joint search for practical ways to achieve the goal and called the commissions' attention to the proposal for separate talks on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, which has been made by the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries in Berlin.

Karpov also had meetings with Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, chairman of the Chamber of Representatives, and Frank Svalen, chairman of the Senate.

Soviet Sub Caught in Danish Trawler's Net 4 Apr

LD1404105689 Moscow TASS in English 0757 GMT 14 Apr 89

["Soviet Submarine Gets Caught in a Trawler's Net"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS—A Soviet submarine in the [words indistinct] cut out of a trawler's net on April 4, a Soviet spokesman told TASS here today.

Exercises involving a group of ships of the German Democratic Republic Navy and a submarine of the USSR Navy were held in a limited area of the open sea south of Bornholm Island on April 4, the spokesman said. To warn ships about the presence of a submarine, the ships escorting it flagged a signal which meant "you should follow with particular caution, submarines hold

exercises in this area." Besides, a warning signal about the presence of a submarine was transmitted on the established international radio frequency.

Pieces of the fishing net were found on the submarine's stern when the latter surfaced. The Danish authorities reported that the Soviet submarine had been caught in the net of a trawler from Bornholm Island. As this posed a threat to fishermen, the net was cut off. The ship and the fishermen did not suffer.

"Certainly, we regret the occurred incident," the Soviet spokesman said. "It is important to note, however, that all precautionary measures under the existing international practice were taken to conduct the exercises."

Editor Pyadyshev Views Gorbachev's UK Visit

AU1104125589 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 10 Apr 89 p 4

[Statement by Boris Pyadyshev, editor-in-chief of MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN, to Bistra Boyadzhieva: "A Visit With Good Results"]

[Text] This is the third visit to Great Britain by Mikhail Sergeyevich [Gorbachev]. He first visited London in 1984 as a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and his acquaintanceship with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher dates from this time. Their contacts have proved to be very lively, and this conclusion is also confirmed by the current visit, which ended positively both for Soviet-British relations and for Europe as a whole.

I should emphasize that our relations with England have developed in a somewhat complex manner. This country is a difficult partner for political dialogue. However, a political situation has now been created that makes it possible for good results in bilateral contacts to be achieved.

When in London, Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed the dynamism and initiatives of Soviet foreign policy. He made a particular impression by his speech in the ancient Guildhall, in which he announced the shutting down of two reactors for plutonium production and the forthcoming publication of data on the USSR military budget. These measures are aimed at activating the European process, toward the idea of Europe becoming a place for glasnost and openness, and of giving understanding a lasting place in the center of the interrelations between states.

The Soviet leader's visits both to Cuba and England were characterized by a businesslike approach. As you know, years ago visits of this kind were marked by much ceremony and outward show. Now the emphasis is placed on results, and on the desire to discuss the most important topical problems during the talks with the foreign leader, in this case Margaret Thatcher. This aim was achieved.

Mikhail Gorbachev is back in Moscow, and we Soviet people have grounds to believe that the required results are there to see, that Soviet foreign policy has received an additional impetus in both the European and Central American sectors, when one also includes the Cuban visit in our assessment.

Now that the visits are concluded, it is my opinion that the Soviet leader will concentrate his attention on internal policy, on the main problems of restructuring, but at the same time will continue actively preparing the next steps in foreign policy—the forthcoming visits to China, the FRG, France, and so on. In my view, this reveals a new dynamism, characteristic of our foreign policy in the process of restructuring.

New Italian, Austrian Shoe Factories in USSR

PM1004113989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Mar 89 Evening Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Contracts for the construction over the next 20 months in Alma-Ata, Kiev, Frunze, Bryansk, Krivoy Rog, and near Minsk of footwear factories with an annual capacity of 2 million pairs and geared to high-fashion production were signed at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations 30 March between the "Soyuzvneshstroyimport" All-Union Foreign Economic Association and the Italian firm Concerie Cogolo. The Italian firm has already fulfilled orders for the construction of similar enterprises in Moscow, Kaluga, and Tolyatti.

Contracts were also signed with the Austro-Yugoslav firm Tsineks-Monteks [name as transliterated] for the construction of four factories to produce 2 million pairs of high-fashion footwear a year in Moscow, Irkutsk, Krasnoyarsk, and Samarkand.

K.F. Katushev, USSR minister of foreign economic relations, was present at the signing ceremony.

Latin America & Caribbean

Gorbachev-Castro Talks in Havana Viewed

PA1204201089 Moscow in Spanish to Cuba 0100 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Commentary by Vladimir Korotkov]

[Text] I am going to comment on the main world issues discussed by our leaders in Havana.

World issues occupied an important place in the summit. The two leaders exchanged views on the overall development of international relations, and they agreed with each other.

The leaders especially agreed that there has been an important turning point in world detente. The world has made decisions solving serious problems that had been harming international relations for many years, such as the nuclear weapons issue. Several political agreements to solve various regional problems have been reached, and trust between states has increased and become stronger.

In essense, we are becoming increasingly convinced of the vitality and efficiency of the new political mentality promoted by the Soviet Union and actively supported by the socialist community countries. That mentality reflects the humanitarian nature of the society we are building and its yearnings for genuine and lasting peace.

The withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the beginning of the return of Cuban internationalists to the homeland from Angola are an example of that mentality.

During the meeting in Havana, it was asserted that the Soviet Union and Cuba intend to strictly abide by the Geneva and New York agreements. It is expected that the other states will do the same and that the sober nature of the current reality will prevail.

In addition to the progress made in the solution to regional conflicts, solutions to other problems are also being sought. For example, Cuba is willing to normalize its relations with the United States. It is known, however, that Washington does not yet share that willingness. As the participants in the Havana summit stated, Washington's position in that regard does not correspond with current world political policies.

Cuba and the Soviet Union clearly expressed their views on the Central American situation. That conflict can only be solved through political actions and without foreign interference. Our countries' leaders reiterated their willingness to help in whatever way they can.

It is impossible to discuss in a simple commentary all the topics touched upon in Havana. Therefore, I would like to stress the most important topics.

The peace and cooperation treaty signed by the USSR and Cuba says the two countries intend to continue exchanging views on the most crucial foreign relations topics. That is very important, because joint actions carried out by Cuba, the USSR, and the rest of the socialist countries give them enormous strength to continue their noble, joint effort to achieve fair and lasting peace on our planet.

Statistics on Soviet-Cuban Trade Reported

18070180 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 13, 1-7 Apr 89 pp 4-5

[Article by A. Kalinin: "USSR-Cuba: The Cooperation is Being Strengthened"]

[Text] Since diplomatic ties were restored 8 May 1960, cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba has developed and consolidated over the course of three decades.

Today, in the course of "rectification," the Cuban Communists are trying to reject dogmatism in the interpretation of Marxist-Leninist theory of the building of socialism. "Rectification " is a constituent part of the development of the revolutionary process in Cuba. Its foundation is the self-critical analysis of the country's development over the last 30 years. This model can hardly serve as an example for other nations; it responds to concrete conditions in Cuba.

Socialist Cuba is considered a developing Third World country and has a large foreign debt. Its distance from other socialist countries and its proximity to the United States hold special significance. The historical roots of the Cuban nation, young by comparison with others, must be taken into consideration. Relying upon their own experience and opportunities, and utilizing assistance from brotherly countries, first and foremost the USSR, the Cuban Communists are conducting a course directed toward the improvement of socialist relations.

Cuba closely interacts with the USSR **in the international arena**; consultations and exchanges of opinion on fundamental international issues are conducted regularly, forging a unified approach to current problems.

The USSR obligated itself to purchase in Cuba, over the course of 5 years, beginning in 1960, one million tons of raw sugar annually, with 20 percent of the payment to be made in convertible hard currency. **The supply of sugar** in this period totalled 9.7 million tons. Over the course of these years, Cuban sugar has been supplied to the USSR at preferential prices higher than the world market prices. Firm prices have likewise been established for the **Soviet oil** purchased by Cuba, as well as for the **nickel-cobalt concentrate and citrus fruit** supplied to the USSR.

Over **70 percent of Cuba's foreign trade turnover** falls to the Soviet Union, and Cuba occupies sixth place among our trade partners. In past years, the trade turnover between our countries has increased from 0.2 billion rubles in 1960 to almost 9 billion rubles in 1988.

The Soviet Union's share in Cuba's imports of basic goods comprises about 100 percent of oil and petroleum products, coal, pig iron, cotton, and newsprint and wood products; 70-90 percent of rolled ferrous metals, tractors and road-construction equipment; and 92-100 percent of wheat and flour.

The volume of Soviet-Cuban trade in 1988 was 8.4 billion rubles (excluding economic assistance). The volume of Soviet-Cuban trade will grow 2-3 percent in 1989. Cuba's share of trade with capitalist countries has simultaneously fallen from 13.8 to 11.7 percent.

The proportion of Cuban sugar in the general volume of this product's consumption in the USSR comprised more than 30 percent in 1988.

In the current 5-year plan, the USSR-Cuba trade turnover is targeted for a volume of 45 billion rubles; the Soviet Union is providing Cuba with a 4.5 billion ruble credit (last 5-year plan, 4.3 billion rubles). In addition, Cuba has also been assigned a line of technical assistance valued at 2.5 billion rubles.

Some 377,000 Cuban specialists have been trained in the USSR. Currently, in Soviet institutions of higher education and other educational institutions, approximately 7,000 young Cuban men and women are receiving their education.

Contacts between the Soviet people and the Cubans have also been expanding. (In 1987 83,000 Soviet citizens visited Cuba, while over 9,000 are located there on a long-term basis and 4,000 live in Cuba permanently).

USSR-Mexico Cooperation Session Ends

LD1204092189 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS—The USSR and Mexico agreed and signed a programme of cultural and scientific exchanges for 1989-1991 during the 9th session of the bilateral intergovernment mixed commission on cultural and scientific cooperation, which ended at the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

The document provides for the development of cooperation between the USSR and Mexico in culture, arts, science, education, copyrights, book publishing, the film industry, the mass media, public health and sport.

The programme was signed by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamishin and his Mexican counterpart Barros Valero.

Political & Social

Coverage of Events in Georgian Capital Continues

Situation in Tbilisi 'Normalizing'

LD1304180589 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Everyone is naturally interested in what the situation is in Georgia today and in what is being done to normalize it. Yuriy Korotkov, our special correspondent, will answer these questions. He is currently in Tbilisi:

[Korotkov] The situation in the republic leaves no one apathetic. Everyone is talking everywhere—at work, in public transportation, in the streets, in queues—about what happened, how to put an end to this crisis, and how to go on. Some speak regretfully about what has happened, others with irritation and malice, and still others with a feeling of confusion and incredulity. And I think that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's address to the Communists and all working people in Georgia, which was published today in the republican newspapers, will serve as a bearing, as a reference point—one might say—for the correct, measured course. [passage omitted]

Today the situation in Tbilisi can be said to be normalizing. A certain abatement in the incandescence of the tension has been observed. Industrial enterprises are getting back to their normal rhythm. Today, for instance, only five enterprises belonging to the Ministries of Light and Local Industry are not working at full strength. The work of the urban transport system is stabilizing. All industrial goods stores and food stores are open. True, difficulties have emerged in places with the delivery of dairy products to the retail trade network, especially during the night. But, as it was explained to me, this is largely connected with delays in issuing special passes for travelling during curfew hours.

Of course, everyone is worried about the mood of young people and students. Unfortunately, classes are not being held at many higher education establishments. Today I visited Tbilisi State University, where I met with Levin Andreyevich Aleksidze, prorector, candidate member of the republic's Academy of Sciences.

[Begin Aleksidze recording] Regarding Gorbachev's statement that the decision of ethnic issues does not mean today rehashing territory, it is very good that this has been said and it is very important, because nobody today can...[changes thought] These issues really need to be resolved very carefully and according to the Constitution. [end recording]

Leaders Attend 13 Apr Party Meeting

LD1304200489 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1815 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Tbilisi, 13 April (TASS)—A meeting of the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee took place here on Thursday. It was emphasized during the meeting that the work collectives and the public of Georgia regard with deep approval Mikhail Gorbachev's address to the Communists and all working people of Georgia.

The Bureau heard reports by the leaders of the party and local-government bodies and law enforcement agencies on the situation in Tbilisi and the republic over the past 24 hours.

All industrial enterprises, public utilities, and urban public transport are functioning normally. No interruptions in food supplies to the population have been observed. The number of curfew violations has diminished. The situation in towns and areas of the republic is stabilizing.

Meetings between the leaders of party and local-government bodies and party activists with work collectives are producing positive results. Workers are taking an increasingly active part in introducing proper order in the city and are helping to ensure an uninterrupted operation of transport, industrial plants, and institutions of the capital and are rebuffing picketers.

It was pointed out that the situation still remains strained. Classes have not yet been fully resumed in institutions of higher learning, and the instruction process at schools has not been normalized.

The meeting of the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee was attended by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and Georgiy Razumovskiy, alternate member of the Politburo.

On the evening of 12 April, E.A. Shevardnadze and G.P. Razumovskiy held a meeting with the collective of the Gruziyafilm film studio and with representatives of the scientific intelligentsia and informal associations. During a frank and principled conversation it was suggested that the investigation should be speeded up and the culprits who actually instigated the tragedy should be named. Specific measures were discussed to overcome

the crisis and to reinforce the role of the intelligentsia in normalizing the situation in the republic, and various kinds of questions of current concern to the public were raised.

'Slogans' Incite Crowd

LD1304223589 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; special correspondent Igor Fesunenko report from Tbilisi—recorded]

[Text] [Fesunenko, identified by screen caption] From here on Mt Mtatsminda, Tbilisi seems idyllic and placid. Only this cable car, which has stopped, provides evidence that all is not well down there in the city. [video shows aerial view of city, cable car at standstill] The cable car stopped at the very moment the curfew was introduced in the Georgian capital. Several days have passed and the situation in the city is gradually getting back to nromal. There is every reason to hope that the cable car will start working again soon, and that Tbilisi and the whole of Georgia will resume normal life.

Although the situation in the city is now basically under control, it is still early to speak about absolute order and calm. The curfew continues, military patrols are on the streets, the checkpoints continue to carry out their duty in a vigilant manner at the entries to the city and along the main highways. [video shows people on streets; soldiers patrolling, standing in groups, stopping a car; a road checkpoint comprising two tanks on one side of the road and a military truck on the other side; caption reads: "Report by D. Kiselev, V. Flyarskiy, A. Klyan, and V. Krasnoyarskiy"]

The transportation and retail trade networks are operating, on the whole, although there were many fewer vendors than usual at the capital's markets today. Practically all industrial enterprises and establishments are functioning normally, but there were quite a few cases of violating the nightshift regime owing to the sluggishness of the responsible services over issuing passes. Lectures have been interrupted in a majority of higher education establishments and in some schools. In the streets of the city and at the capital's university, young people—and not only young people—are heatedly discussing the latest news and rumors, of which there are many, unfortunately, which frequently help to whip up an unhealthy stir. [video shows functioning facotry, small groups of people talking peacefully in the streets in front of the university]

Great public response has been roused here by Comrade Gorbachev's appeal to the Communists and all working people of Georgia, which says, in particular: Unrstanding the complexity of the situation, I believe with all my heart that the Communists and all working people of the republic, following the humanist traditions of the Georgian people, will show prudence, common sense, and great responsibility, that they will protect restructuring, our common socialist values, and our brotherhood and unity. The appeal was published in all Georgian newspapers today. [video shows group of people reading newspapers on ZARYA VOSTOKA noticeboard; notice on building reads: "Publishing House of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Georgia"]

In the editorial office of the republican newspaper KOMMUNISTI we are talking to (Alvin Aslanishvili), chief of the information directorate.

[(Aslanishvili)] You see, this appeal is, it would seem, support for the republic, I think. All this has been carefully considered and people support all the principle theses in the letter. On the whole, you see, innocent blood had been spilled. On the whole, Dmitriy, girls and women died there. I would also like to emphasize that the words "the restructuring of interethnic relations is not a redrawing of boundaries" are calming people, and people approve this and are grateful for it.

[Kiselev] I can see there is a chronicle in your paper of the days preceding the tragedy. [video shows pages of newspaper printed in Georgian]

[(Aslanishvili)] It started on 4 April. People went to the government house. The subject there was, on the whole—and I repeat—on the whole the subject there was the Abkhaz question, so to speak. And then, in the end—yes, I cannot deny this—there appeared various slogans.

[Kiselev] What slogans?

[(Aslanishvili)] There also were dissident slogans.

[Kiselev] (?Against)?

[(Aslanishvili)] There also were slogans against Soviet power. No, I am not denying it, but people who stood there were a crowd, you see. And the psychology of a crowd is such that it is not always the case that they give their support to everything that is said. Only a few gave their support.

[Kiselev] And who are these people, then?

[(Aslanishvili)] Well, who are they? On the whole, various societies and also parties have appeared in our country. Well, they also call themselves a party. And what party is this? Perhaps (?there is one). Several people

gathered and this is what they want to call themselves. Slogans appeared on 7 and 8 April, and we already had a feeling that this would end very badly and that of course, this must not be done.

Life in City 'Settling Down'

LD1404090189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Reports coming from Tbilisi show that life in the city is gradually settling down, although tension remains. Our special correspondent in the Georgian capital reports that industrial enterprises and municipal services of the city are working normally and the night shift passed off calmly. Necessary foodstuffs have been brought to the shops and all buses and trams went out on their routes. True, there are fewer trolleybuses but that is due to the fact that Rustaveli Avenue is closed to them.

The working people are taking an ever more active part in restoring proper order. Collectives of a number of enterprises have expressed readiness to work on their days off in order to make up for the loss. More complicated is the position of the higher educational establishments. Studies at the medical and teacher training institutes and institute of foreign languages are only partially in progress. Secondary schools are working but only a little over half the pupils are attending.

According to figures from the Tbilisi military commandant's office, in the past 24 hours 328 persons have been detained and handed over to the Ministry of Internal Affairs bodies. Tomorrow the burial of those killed during the tragic events of the night of 9 April will take place in Tbilisi.

3 Apr Conference on Abkhazia Noted

PM1304171589 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Apr 89 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Conference at Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference involving leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of ideological, scientific, and creative institutions and higher educational establishments in the republic was held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee 3 April.

Questions of intensifying ideological and educational work in the light of the recent events in the Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic were discussed.

The conference was addressed by D. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Deputy Defense Minister Yashin Nominated

PM1104095389 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 89 First Edition p 1

[Report by Colonel A. Gorbachev: "Candidate Nominated"]

[Text] As is known, repeat elections will be held in May in 198 electoral okrugs where none of the candidate deputies obtained the prescribed number of votes on 26 March.

Colonel General Yu. Yashin, USSR deputy defense minister, has been nominated candidate deputy in a number of labor collectives in Smolensk, Bryansk, and Kaluga Oblasts, which are in national-territorial okrug No 27.

Candidate Opposing River Diversion Slandered

PM1004104589 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Apr 89 Second Edition p 2

[Undated letter from Academician A. Yanshin, other leading scientists rebutting 'slanderous fabrications' about Moscow election candidate M.Ya. Lemeshev: "Fighting Worthily"]

[Text] In many of the country's electoral okrugs the election campaign did not end 26 March. One of them is the Cheremushkinskiy Territorial Okrug No 26 in Moscow, where voters are to choose between M.Ya. Lemeshev and S.B. Stankevich on 9 April. Leaving the inhabitants of the rayon to judge the merits and shortcomings of the candidates and their programs, we consider it absolutely imperative to rebut the slanderous fabrications about one of them—Professor M.Ya. Lemeshev, doctor of economic sciences and UN environmental expert.

From the very beginning of the election campaign rumors and leaflets have been circulating, claiming that M.Ya. Lemeshev is a member of the "Pamyat" society. In the absence of cogent scientific arguments to rebut criticism of the river diversion project, advocates of this project, and specifically those from the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Water Problems, have tried more than once to accuse all members of A.L. Yanshin's commission, which is opposed to the "project of the century," of belonging to this society. This claim did not make sense from the outset, since our international commission included Armenians, Jews, Russians, Ukrainians, and Estonians, while opposition to the project itself must have included all the people of our multinational country. However, the attacks are continuing and the latest evidence of this is the anthology "Theory and Methods of the Management of Land Water Resources," published on the eve of the election campaign by the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNiL] sector scientific complex for hydraulic engineering and land reclamation, where these fabrications are reproduced literally on every page. Is it from

here that M.Ya. Lemeshev's opponents draw their information? Incidentally, let us note that whatever their dubious sources are, they are playing into the hands of the advocates of old approaches to the utilizaton of natural resources, who are the actual opponents of restructuring.

Another story that has been put about by word of mouth and in print is the claim that M.Ya. Lemeshev allegedly took no part in the struggle surrounding the diversion of rivers, sitting out the years of stagnation in a cosy niche. This can only be described as unscrupulous, immoral slander of an honest, uncompromising scientist. After all, it was back in 1983 that M.Ya. Lemeshev headed a group of scientists who came out openly against the hazardous schemes fraught with unpredictable consequences for the country. Under his direct leadership a document entitled "On the catastrophic consequences of diverting the flow of rivers and on a package of measures to implement the USSR food program" was compiled in 1985 and dispatched to directive organs. In the same year, 1985, an article by M.Ya. Lemeshev criticizing the project and submitting alternative proposals was published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. In actual fact, it was precisely this newspaper article that focused broad public attention on this problem and brought the struggle against the rashly conceived project out into the open. M.Ya. Lemeshev was one of the most active members of Academician A.L. Yanshin's commission which opposed the ill-considered decisions, gained the support of party and soviet organs, and triumphed in the end.

Another reason why we are sending this letter to SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA is that M.Ya. Lemeshev, as far as we know, not only published his articles in your newspaper, but also addressed the editorial collective explaining the bankruptcy of both this notorious project and many other planned encroachments on the environment.

What is provoking the greatest indignation in the campaign against the scientist is that his opponents do not shrink from using the most unworthy methods in the struggle for the deputy's mandate. They are not above exploiting well-known names for their selfish purposes. To this day, the agents of the other candidate claim that the well-known writer and chief editor of the journal NOVYY MIR, USSR People's Deputy S.P. Zalygin, does not support Lemeshev but is, on the contrary, opposed to him. Even after Sergey Pavlovich made his position clear at an okrug meeting back in February and published a glowing appraisal of M.Ya. Lemeshev in the newspaper VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA on 23 March 1989, the attempts to drive a wedge between the two famous environmentalists, known not just in our country but throughout the world, are continuing.

We regard the use of dishonorable means as impermissible in any matter, and especially so in the struggle for a deputyship.

[Signed] Academician A. Yanshin, USSR people's deputy; Academician G. Golitsyn; Academician A. Aganbegyan; T. Eneyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; G. Kotelnikov, doctor of biological sciences and state prize; VASKhNiL Academician V. Tikhonov, USSR people's deputy.

'Common Sense' of Runoff Election Rules Questioned

18000796 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 8 Apr 89 p 2

[Article by M. Gerver, doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, voter in the Sverdlovsk territorial okrug, city of Moscow: "Common Sense and Reality"]

[Text] The following situation arose in the Sverdlovsk Territorial Electoral Okrug No 21 of the city of Moscow. There are about 204,000 voters in the okrug. About 169,000 of these took part in the voting on 26 March. The names of three candidates were on the election ballot: L. Kozlovskiy, Yu. Skokov, and P. Surov. In the voting results, the votes against them were, respectively, 79.5, 69, and 76.5 percent of the votes cast.

It would seem that the voters were unequivocally against the candidates. Common sense suggests that runoff elections should be held. However, the Law on Elections holds otherwise: In accordance with Article 60, a runoff election will be held on 9 April. The ballot will bear the names of two candidates—Yu. Skokov and P. Surov, even though together they collected less than 49 percent of the votes of voters participating in the election. The one who wins more votes than the other will be considered elected to the people's deputies, if more than half of the voters of the district take part in the runoff election.

According to common sense, if I do not like both candidates, I should vote against both. But if a majority of the voters cross out both names, only 2 percent of the voters vote for one of the candidates, and only 1 percent for the other candidate, then the first becomes the "people's deputy!" It turns out that massive voting against both candidates results in one being elected!

I want to remind you that Article 60 looked different in the draft law than in the final text. In the precise sense of the draft, the support of more than half of the voters had to be obtained in a runoff election as well. What happens? Runoff elections with the nomination of new candidates will be set only in the event that less than half of the voters of the district come to vote on 9 April? This means that if I want to nominate new candidates, then I do not have to go to vote?

Lithuanian National-Territorial Election Results

PM1204134789 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 29 Mar 89 pp 1, 3-4

["The Results of the 26 March 1989 Elections of USSR People's Deputies for National-Territorial Electoral Okrugs"—SOVETSKAYA LITVA headline]

[Text]

Surname, Given Name, Patronymic, and Position of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Vilnyusskiy-Leninskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 225		
Total number of voters		99,100
Number of voters who voted		79,434
Number of invalid ballot papers		2,192
VILKAS, Eduardas, Yono—director of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Economics Institute	44,536	32,706
NEKROSHUS, Stepanas, Stepano—Lithuanian Civil Defense chief of staff	11,597	65,645
YASINAVICHYUS, Rimvidas, Pyatro—general director of the "Vilma" Production Association	14,183	63,059

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
VILKAS, Eduardas, Yono—director of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Economics Institute, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Vilnyusskiy-Dzerzhinskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 226		
Total number of voters		54,987
Number of voters who voted		41,791
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,032
KUPLYAUSKENE, Yurate, Yono—chairman of the Students Trade Union Committee at the Vilnius Engineering and Construction Institute	18,709	22,050
MATULYAVICHYUS, Algimanis, Yuozo—general director of the "Neringa" Cultural Goods Production Association	8,166	32,593
SHURUPOV, Valeriy Borisovich—serviceman	11,274	29,485

(Footnote: By decision of the okrug electoral commission in accordance with Article 60 of the USSR Law on Elections of People's Deputies a runoff between the two candidate deputies who received the largest number of votes will be held in this okrug on 9 April this year)

Vilnyusskiy-Pashilaychskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 227		
Total number of voters		60,854
Number of voters who voted		46,310
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,801
VILEYKIS, Algirdas-Anatoliyus, Pyatro—chairman of the Vilnius City Soviet Executive Committee	7,454	37,055
GUMULUYAUSKIS, Domininkas, Domininko—general director of the "Metalas" Production Association	1,382	43,127
KANOVICH, Yakov Semenovich—writer	20,852	23,657
MATULIS, Alfonsas, Adomo—director of the Scientific Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Medicine	8,586	35,923

(Footnote: By decision of the okrug electoral commission in accordance with Article 60 of the USSR Law on Elections of People's Deputies a runoff between the two candidate deputies who received the largest number of votes will be held in this okrug on 9 April this year)

Vilnyusskiy-Oktyabrskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 228		
Total number of voters		103,720
Number of voters who voted		84,683
Number of invalid ballot papers		3,569
ANTANAVICHYUS, Kazimeras, Antano—section leader at the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Economics Institute	43,453	37,661
VASILYAUSKAS, Aleksandras, Antano—director of the Lithuanian State Planning Committee Scientific Research Institute of Economics and National Economic Planning	731	80,383
VISOKAVICHYUS, Romualdas, Stanislovo—chairman of the board of the Lithuanian Republic Bank of the USSR Bank for Industrial Construction	774	80,340
MAKMAK, Ivan Nikolayevich—general director of the "Vilnyuselektrosvar" Production Association	3,469	77,645
SHVED, Vladislav Nikolayevich—first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Lithuanian Communist Party Rayon Committee, Vilnius	23,514	57,600

SHKULEPA, Mikhail Mikhaylovich—team leader at the Vilnius radio measurement instruments plant named for the 60th anniversary of October	2,544	78,570
YURSHENAS, Cheslovas, Antano—State Television and Radio Broadcasting Committee political observer	3,966	77,148

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
ANTANAVICHYUS, Kazimeras, Antano—section leader at the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Economics Institute, nonparty person, who lives in Vilnius.

Vilnyusskiy-Sovetskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 229

Total number of voters		73,253
Number of voters who voted		54,076
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,822
ANDRIKIS, Rimas, Yuozo—member of the Lithuanian Supreme Court	2,440	49,814
ZHEMYALIS, Vidmantas, Kazio—Lithuanian Prosecutor's Office department prosecutor	18,718	33,536
ZALETSKAS, Kyastutis, Vatslovo—first secretary of the Vilnius Lithuanian Communist Party City Committee	20,986	31,268

(Footnote: By decision of the okrug electoral commission in accordance with Article 60 of the USSR Law on Elections of People's Deputies a runoff between the two candidate deputies who received the largest number of votes will be held in this okrug on 9 April this year)

Vilnyusskiy Rural National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 230

Total number of voters		65,070
Number of voters who voted		52,481
Number of invalid ballot papers		908
BRODAVSKIY, Anitset Petrovich—director of the Vilnius state farm technical college	25,377	26,196
MIKHALKEVICH, Ivan Ivanovich—first secretary of the Vilnyusskiy Lithuanian Communist Party Rayon Committee	20,613	30,960

(Footnote: None of the candidates in this okrug managed to obtain more than half of the votes of the voters who participated in the elections, and therefore the Central Electoral Commission will schedule repeat elections in accordance with Article 61 of the USSR Law on Elections of People's Deputies)

Alitusskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 231

Total number of voters		98,407
Number of voters who voted		78,293
Number of invalid ballot papers		708
GEDA, Sigitas Zigmas, Zigmo—secretary of the Lithuanian Writers' Union Board	53,210	24,375
GEDRAYTIS, Stanislovas, Antano—secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee	22,265	55,320

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
GEDA, Sigitas Zigmas, Zigmo—secretary of the Lithuanian Writers Union Board, nonparty person, who lives in Vilnius.

Varenskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 232

Total number of voters		72,892
Number of voters who voted		59,897
Number of invalid ballot papers		960
KURIS, Pranas, Mikolo—Lithuanian minister of justice	24,695	34,242
MOTEKA, Kazimeras, Vladislovo—lawyer with the Vilnius First Legal Advice Service	31,765	27,172

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
MOTEKA, Kazimeras, Vladislovo—lawyer with the Vilnius Furst Legal Advice Service, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Vilkavishkskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 233

Total number of voters		67,249
Number of voters who voted		58,320
Number of invalid ballot papers		974
ASTRAUSKAS, Vitautas, Stasio—chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Presidium	15,567	41,779
OLEKAS, Yuozas, Yuozo—senior scientific worker at the Microsurgery Problems Laboratory of the Physicians Further Training Faculty of the V. Kapsukas Vilnius State University	41,046	16,300

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
OLEKAS, Yuozas, Yuozo—senior scientific worker at the Microsurgery Problems Laboratory of the Physicians Further Training Faculty of the V. Kapsukas Vilnius State University, nonparty person, who lives in Vilnius.

Ignalinskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 234

Total number of voters		72,394
Number of voters who voted		63,397
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,394
ZHILIM, Yuriy Fedorovich—chief of the Western Construction Administration	10,175	51,888
KONOPLEV, Gennadiy Pavlovich—first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian State Agro-Industrial Committee and minister of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic	11,333	50,730
KUDABA, Cheslovas, Prano—professor at the V. Kapsukas Vilnius State University	27,613	34,450
KUMPIS, Rimantas, Yurgio—chairman of the Snechkusskiy Settlement Soviet Executive Committee, Ignalinskiy Rayon	10,303	51,760

(Footnote: By decision of the okrug electoral commission in accordance with Article 60 of the USSR Law on Elections of People's Deputies a runoff between the two candidate deputies who received the largest number of votes will be held in this okrug on 9 April this year)

Kapsukskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 235

Total number of voters		69,554
Number of voters who voted		47,212
Number of invalid ballot papers		434
GUDAYTIS, Romas, Vitauto—literary consultant to the Lithuanian Writers' Union Board	32,655	14,123
RIMAS, Algis, Yono—first secretary of the Mariyampol Lithuanian Communist Party City Committee	13,436	33,342

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
GUDAYTIS, Romas, Vitauto—literary consultant to the Lithuanian Writers Union Board, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Kaunasskiy-Leninskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 236

Total number of voters		133,659
Number of voters who voted		102,865
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,513
GAPUTIS, Alfonsas Vitautas, Alfonso—chairman of the Leninskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee, Kaunas City	13,327	88,025
MITSKIS, Algis, Mato—head of faculty at the Kaunas Medical Institute	83,596	17,756

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
MITSKIS, Algis, Mato—head of faculty at the Kaunas Medical Institute, nonparty person, who lives in Kaunas.

Kanuasskiy-Panyamunskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 237

Total number of voters		81,785
Number of voters who voted		64,104
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,133
KACHANOV, Mikhail Nikolayevich—assistant professor at the Kaunas A. Snechkus Polytechnic Institute	8,064	54,907
MACHYULENE, Tekle, Edmundo—editor of the newspaper KAUNO TIESA	11,855	51,116
MEDVEDEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich—chief of a sector at the Kaunas Scientific Research Institute of Radio Measurement Equipment	40,936	22,035

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
MEDVEDEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich—chief of a sector at the Kaunas Scientific Resrach Institute of Radio Measurement Equipment, CPSU member, who lives in Kaunas.

Kaunasskiy-Pozhelskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 238

Total number of voters		75,143
Number of voters who voted		58,459
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,026
KUPRIS, Povilas, Povilo—director of the Kaunas No 14 secondary School	2,566	54,867
UOKA, Kazimeras, Kosto—worker with the No 14 Administration of Agricultural Operations Mechanization of the "Kaunasstroy" Construction and Installation Trust	45,878	11,555

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
UOKA, Kazimeras, Kosto—worker with the No 14 administrayion of Agricultural operations Mechanizations of the "Kaunasstroy" Construction and Installation Trust, CPSU member, who lives in Kaunas.

Kaunasskiy Rural National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 239

Total number of voters	92,699
Number of voters who voted	74,755
Number of invalid ballot papers	1,115

SHEPUTIS, Klemensas, Stasio—director of the "Inkaras" Rubber Products Plant	7,521	49,912
SMAYLIS, Alfredas, Yuozo—chief of laboratory at the Z. Yanushkyavichyus Scientific Research Institute of the Physiology and Pathology of the Cardiovascular System	50,977	22,663
SHERIS, Yuozas, Mikolo—first deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers	19,566	54,074

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:

SMAYLIS, Alfredas, Yuozo—chief of laboratoty at the Z. Yanushkyavichyus Scientific Research Institute of the Physiology and Pathology of the Cardiovascular System, nonparty person, who lives in Kachergine, Kaunasskiy Rayon.

Klaypedskiy-Tsentralnyy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 240

Total number of voters		84,268
Number of voters who voted		69,170
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,496
BAUBLIS, Viktoras, Felikso—first secretary of the Klaypeda Lithuanian Communist Party City Committee	26,343	41,331
CHYAPAS, Vitautas, Yono—senior lecturer at the Klaypeda Faculty of the Shyaulyay Pedagogical Institute	36, 383	31,291

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:

CHYAPAS, Vitautas, Yono—senior lecturer at the Klaypeda Faculty of the Shyaulyay Pedagogical Institute, nonparty person, who lives in Klaypeda.

Klaypedskiy-Baltiyskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 241

Total number of voters		92,701
Number of voters who voted		78,239
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,402
ASHMONAS, Kyastutis, Martino—shipbuilders' team leader at the "Baltiya" Shipyard	21,716	55,211
KUDARAUSKAS, Sigitas, Yuozo—head of department at the Klaypeda Faculty of the Antanas Snechkus Kaunas Polytechnic Institute	51,668	25,259

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:

KUDARAUSKAS, Sigitas, Yuozo—head of department at the Klaypeda Faculty of the Antanas Snechkus Kaunas Polytechnic Institute, CPSU member, who lives in Vezhaychyay, Klaypedskiy Rayon.

Kedaynskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 242

Total number of voters		93,013
Number of voters who voted		74,676
Number of invalid ballot papers		2,532
AKSENAVICHYUS, Bernardas, Stasio—chairman of the board of the M. Melnikayte Collective Farm [kolkhoz], Kedaynskiy Rayon	16,675	55,469
VISAKAVICHYUS, Mariyenas, Yuozo—operator at the Ionava "Azot" Production Association	26,500	45,644
LAPE, Vatslovas, Vatslovo—chairman of the board of the "Zheymyay" Kolkhoz, Ionavskiy Rayon	22,868	49,276
PETRAUSKAS, Egidiyus Rimantas, Yuozo—chief engineer at the Kedaynyay chemical plant named for the 60th anniversary of the USSR	3,521	68,623

(Footnote: By decision of the okrug electoral commission in accordance with Article 60 of the USSR Law on Elections of People's Deputies a runoff between the two candidate deputies who received the largest number of votes will be held in this okrug on 9 April this year)

Kretingskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 243

Total number of voters		63,313
Number of voters who voted		54,174
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,046
GENZYALIS, Bronislovas, Konstantino—professor at the Vilnius V. Kapsutas State University	43,558	9,570
ZAKARAUSKAS, Zenonas Pyatras, Lyaono—first deputy chairman of the Skuodasskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee and agro-industrial association chairman	3,463	49,665
LITVAYTIS, Vitalyus Bernardas, Yurgio—chief of the Palanga territorial water supply and sewerage administration	2,068	51,060
SHARKA, Mikolas Vitautas, Aleksandro—deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers and Gosplan chairman	2,912	50,216

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
GENZYALIS, Bronislovas, Konstantino—professor at the Vilnius V. Kapsukas State University, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Mazheykskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 244

Total number of voters		78,740
Number of voters who voted		66,773
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,423
VAYNORAS, Bronislavas, Yuozapo—director of the Mazheykyay oil refinery	14,154	51,197
VAYSHVILA, Zigmas, Zigmo—senior lecturer at the Lithuanian Council of Ministers Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Officials and Specialists of the National Economy	44,793	20,558
LYUTIKAS, Vitautas, Styapono—professor at the Vilnius Engineering and Construction Institute	5,426	59,925

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
VAYSHVILA, Zigmas, Zigmo—senior lecturer at the Lithuanian Council of Ministers Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Officials and Specialists of the National Economy, nonparty person, who lives in Vilnius.

Panevezhskiy City National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 245

Total number of voters		87,780
Number of voters who voted		74,570
Number of invalid ballot papers		502
BYACHYALIS, Yuozas, Igno—chairman of the Panevezhis City Soviet Executive Committee	15,121	58,940
LANDSBERGIS, Vitautas, Vitauto—professor at the Lithuanian State Conservatory	57,653	16,415

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
LANDSBERGIS, Vitautas, Vitauto—professor at the Lithuanian State Conservatory, nonparty person, who lives in Vilnius.

Panevezhskiy Rural National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 246

Total number of voters		78,306
Number of voters who voted		70,194
Number of invalid ballot papers		780
VELIKONIS, Virmantas, Pyatro—chairman of the board of the "Ramigala" Kolkhoz, Panevezhskiy Rayon	56,413	13,001
ZAYKAUSKAS, Bronislovas, Adomo—secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee	11,754	57,660

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
VELIKONIS, Virmantas, Pyatro—chairman of the board of the "Ramigala" Kolkhoz, Panevezhskiy Rayon, CPSU member, who lives in Garutskay Village, Panevezhskiy Rayon.

Radvilishkskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 247

Total number of voters		72,215
Number of voters who voted		63,270
Number of invalid ballot papers		937
KUBILYUS, Yonas, Pyatro—rector of Vilnius V. Kapsukas State University	33,674	28,659
SAKALAUSKAS, Vitautas, Vlado—chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers	28,046	34,287

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
KUBILYUS, Yonas, Pyatro—rector of the Vilnius V. Kapsuskas State University, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Rokishkskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 248

Total number of voters		81,235
Number of voters who voted		73,593
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,443
KAZANAVICHYUS, Vilyus Antanas, Antano—deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers	21,917	50,233
MARTINAYTIS, Martseliyus Teodoras, Izidoryaus—senior lecturer at Vilnius V. Kapsukas State University	39,145	33,005
POSHKUS, Pyatras, Igno—chairman of the board of the "Laysvoyi Zhyame" Kolkhoz, Birzhayskiy Rayon	9,687	62,463

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
MARTINAYTIS, Martseliyus Teodoras, Izidoryaus—senior lecturer at the Vilnius V. Kapsukas State University, nonparty person, who lives in Vilnius.

Tauragskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 249

Total number of voters		65,584
Number of voters who voted		56,984
Number of invalid ballot papers		800
BEREZOV, Vladimir Antonovich—second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee	47,007	9,177
YURYAVICHYUS, Kasparas, Adolfo—director of the "Daynyay" Interfarm Stockraising Enterprise, Yurbarkskiy Rayon	6,105	50,079

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
BEREZOV, Vladimir Antonovich—second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Telshyayskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 250

Total number of voters		69,905
Number of voters who voted		58,947
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,907
BALTUSHIS, Algirdas, Kazio—chairman of the Republic Cooperative-State Construction Association	3,066	53,974
BUDRIKIS, Viktoras, Stasio—chairman of the Lithuanian Republic Committee of the Agro-Industrial Complex Workers' Trade Union	1,416	55,624
KASHAUSKAS, Stasis, Felikso—writer	34,397	22,643
LAURAYTIS, Algimantas Antanas, Antano—lecturer at the Telshyay Applied Art Technical College	6,394	50,646
RUDIS, Boleslovas, Yuozo—general director of the "Mastis" Knitwear Production Association	10,099	46,941

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
KASHAUSKAS, Stasis, Felikso—writer, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Trakayskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 251

Total number of voters		86,129
Number of voters who voted		69,823
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,669
LITVINAS, Vatslovas, Pyatro—first secretary of the Kayshyadorskiy Lithuanian Communist Party Rayon Committee	12,261	55,893
MISHKINIS, Lyudvikas Vaydevichyus, Kosto—general director of the "Grigishkes" Production Association	9,818	58,336
NOREYKA, Pranas, Mikolo—director of the Lithuanian State District Power Station named for V.I. Lenin	7,144	61,010
YUZELYUNAS, Yulyus, Aleksandro—professor at the Lithuanian State Conservatory	34,330	33,824

(Footnote) (By decision of the okrug electoral commission in accordance with Article 60 of the USSR Law on Elections of People's Deputies a runoff between the two candidate deputies who received the largest number of votes will be held in this okrug on 9 April this year)

Ukmergskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 252

Total number of voters		75,055
Number of voters who voted		67,064
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,658
ZHEMAYTIS, Bronislovas, Yurgio—chairman of the board of the P. Tsvirki Kolkhoz, Moletskiy Rayon	7,588	57,818
KAKARAS, Gunaras Imantas, Alfredo—senior scientific worker at the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Physics Institute	31,470	33,936
MATSAYTIS, Alfonsas, Alfonso—first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Youth League Central Committee	13,219	52,187
MIKALAYUNAS, Pranas, Yuozo—chairman of the board of the F. Dzerzhinskiy Kolkhoz, Shirvintskiy Rayon	4,166	61,240
NAVAKAUSKAS, Konstantinas, Vintso—chief physician at the Ukmerge district central hospital	7,021	58,394

(Footnote: By decision of the okrug electoral commission in accordance with Article 60 of the USSR Law on Elections of People's Deputies a runoff between the two candidate deputies who received the largest number of votes will be held in this okrug on 9 April this year)

Utenskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 253

Total number of voters	85,591
Number of voters who voted	77,601
Number of invalid ballot papers	728

ZHEBRYUNAS, Vitautas Arunas, Prano—artistic leader of the Lithuanian Movie Studios' "ARS" Association and secretary of the Lithuanian Cinematographers' Union	24,208	52,665
STATULYAVICHYUS, Vitautas, Antano—vice president of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences and director of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Mathematics and Cybernetics Institute	50,152	26,721

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:

STATULYAVICHYUS, Vitautas, Antano—vice president of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences and director of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Mathematics and Cybernetics Institute, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Shilutskiy National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 254

Total number of voters		67,230
Number of voters who voted		56,454
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,333
BICHKAUSKAS, Egidiyus, Vitauto—Lithuanian Prosecutor's Office investigator for especially important cases	40,843	14,278
VENTSKUS, Antanas, Yuozapo—director of the Shilute furniture combine	2,559	52,562
SHIDLAUSKAS, Vatslovas, Yono—chairman of the Shlitskiy Rayon Agro-Industrial Association	4,655	50,466
YAGMINAS, Yonas, Karolio—first secretary of the Shilalskiy Lithuanian Communist Party Rayon Committee	5,584	49,537

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:

BICHKAUSKAS, Egidiyus, Vitauto—Lithuanian Prosecutor's Office investigator for especially important cases, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

Shyaulyayskiy City National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 255

Total number of voters		101,516
Number of voters who voted		83,053
Number of invalid ballot papers		1,087
ZHEMAYTIS, Antanas, Styapono—serviceman	15,774	66,192
STAKVILYAVICHYUS, Mindaugas, Yuozo—assistant professor at the Shyaulyay Pedagogical Institute	62,709	19,257

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
STAKVILYAVICHYUS, Mindaugas, Yuozo—assistant professor at the Shyaulyay Pedagogical Institute, CPSU member, who lives in Shyaulyay.

Shyaulyayskiy Rural National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 256

Total number of voters		84,799
Number of voters who voted		75,204
Number of invalid ballot papers		2,275
BUDRYAVICHYUS, Yonas, Eyzheno—first secretary of the Akmyanskiy Lithuanian Communist Party Raykom	7,388	65,541
DAUNORAS, Vatslovas, Vintso—professor at the Lithuanian State Conservatory	1,938	70,991
LINGIS, Yonas Vitautas, Yono—chairman of the board of the "Pyargale" Kolkhoz, Ionishkskiy Rayon	7,333	65,596
OZOLAS, Romualdas, Alfredo—deputy chief editor of the "Mintis" Publishing House	48,769	24,160
PETRAVICHYUS, Leopoldas, Vlado—general director of the Akmyane "Akmyantsementas" Cement and Slate Production Association	2,676	70,253
SKARBALYUS, Yuozas, Antano—general director of the Daugelskoye Construction Materials Production Association	3,518	69,411

The following is elected USSR people's deputy:
OZOLAS, Romualdas, Alfredo—deputy chief editor of the "Mintis" Publishing House, CPSU member, who lives in Vilnius.

More on Ukraine People's Deputy Election Results
PM1304165589 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 31 Mar 89 p 1

[Own correspondent reports under the rubric "The Elections: First Results": "Elected Representatives of the People"; for related reports see the 13 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages 50-53]

[Text] The national elections of people's deputies are still the focus of people's attention. The editorial office is still continuing to receive questions from readers: Who won in this or that electoral okrug? Where are there going to be runoffs and where are there going to be repeat elections?

Yesterday we published reports on the results of the elections in several regions of the republic. Running reports by okrug electoral commissions are still being published in the local press. Our own correspondents now give us the information from them.

Voroshilovgrad. The local press has carried the names of the country's people's deputies. They are: A.M. Sbitnev, steelworker at the Kommunarskiy Metallurgical Combine; V.M. Sinelnikov, machine operator at the "Novoannovskiy" State Farm [sovkhoz] in Krasnodonskiy Rayon; N.K. Kozyrev, teacher at the Krasnoluchskiy Mining Technical School; A.I. Korshunov, cutter at the Popasnyanskiy Railroad Car Repair Plant; A.V. Kasyanov, chairman of Voroshilovgrad Oblast Soviet Executive Committee [oblispolkom]; S.M. Katilevskiy, blacksmith at the "Voroshilovgradteplovoz" Production Association; and V.P. Fokin, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Council of Ministers and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Planning Committee [Gosplan].

In Severodonetskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 418, none of the three candidates secured the necessary number of votes. A runoff will be held here.

In Leninskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 413, where I.A. Lyakhov, first secretary of Voroshilovgrad Oblast Party Committee [obkom]; and V.G. Koshevnikov, rector of the Voroshilovgrad Medical Institute; were running as candidates, and also in Starobelskiy Territorial Electoral Okrug No 419, where N.F. Goncharova, team leader at the Novoaydarskiy Poultry Factory; and A.Z. Pismak, teacher at Voroshilovgrad Secondary School No 55; were standing as candidates for deputy, none of the candidates secured more than half of the votes. Repeat elections will be held in these electoral okrugs.

Lutsk. In all four of the electoral okrugs in Volyn Oblast, the country's people's deputies were elected. In Volynskiy National-Territorial Okrug No 36, O.F. Lukyanenko, livestock expert at the "Svitanok" Collective Farm [kolkhoz] in Manevichskiy Rayon, was elected people's deputy. Mandates of the people's trust will also be assigned to L.I. Pavlenko, first secretary of Volyn party obkom; S.I. Matviychuk, mechanic at the Vladimir-Volynskiy Canning Plant; and V.V. Skokov, commander of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District.

Chernovtsy. Seven candidates for people's deputy stood in the four electoral okrugs of Bukovina. Voters in the territorial okrugs gave preference to L.I. Sandulyak, professor at Chernovtsy State University; G.A. Timinskiy, chairman of the "Friendship of the Peoples" Kolkhoz in Kelmenetskiy Rayon; and N.N. Nivalov, first secretary of Chernovtsy Party Obkom.

In National-Territorial Electoral Okrug No 64, where machine operators P.D. Gozhda and I.F. Sheremeta were registered as candidates for people's deputy, no one secured the necessary number of votes. Repeat elections will be held here.

Chernigov. Ten candidates for people's deputy were in the running in the four territorial and national-territorial electoral okrugs in Chernigov Oblast. The following were elected people's representatives: A.I. Kalinichenko, leader of a mechanized link at the "Salnenskiy" Sovkhoz in Nezhinskiy Rayon; A.N. Yakimenko, chairman of the "Oktyabr" Kolkhoz in Novgorod-Severskiy Rayon; V.I. Shevchenko, foreman of a machine milking unit at the "Shlyakh Illicha" Kolkhoz in Repkinskiy Rayon; and Lieutenant General B.V. Gromov, commander of the Red Banner Kiev Military District and Hero of the Soviet Union.

S.V. Smirnova, director of Nezhinskiy School No 7, L.I. Palazhchenko, first secretary of Chernigov Party Obkom, and A.N. Besarab, chairman of the Frunze Kolkhoz in Gorodnyanskiy Rayon, failed to secure the necessary number of votes.

There will be a runoff in Chernigovskiy Territorial Okrug No 540. The struggle for the deputy mandate will be continued by N.P. Butko, deputy general director of the "Chernigov Radio Equipment Plant" Production Association, and V.N. Nasennik, leader of a V.I. Lenin All-Union Communist Youth League youth link on the Sverdlov Kolkhoz in Chernigovskiy Rayon.

Lvov. I.A. Vakarchuk, professor at Lvov State University; G.V. Pyndyk, dairymaid at the Chapayev Kolkhoz in Zolochevskiy Rayon; V.I. Samoplavskiy, Ukrainian SSR minister of the timber industry; S.A. Popadyuk, machine operator at the 17 Veresnya Kolkhoz in Stryyskiy Rayon; and R.N. Fedoriv, chief editor of the journal ZHOVTEN, were all elected people's deputies. But repeat elections will be held in four of the oblast's okrugs. Among those who failed to secure the necessary number of votes are: Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, first secretary of Lvov Party Obkom; N.N. Vashchenyuk, general director of the "Kinescop" Production Association; and A.M. Maslak, director of the Lvov Bus Plant.

The editorial office proposes to continue its reports on how the elections went in the republic's oblasts in the next issue of the newspaper.

Council of Ministers Rural Development Resolution
PM1304142789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
13 Apr 89 Second Edition p 2

[USSR Council of Ministers Resolution dated 5 April 1989: "On the Program for the Social Development of the Countryside"]

[Text] With a view to accelerating the social development of the countryside, creating conditions for the fuller revelation of rural working people's creative potential, and boosting their contribution to the solution of the food problem, the USSR Council of Ministers **resolves:**

1. The consistent implementation of a dynamic social policy most fully in line with the needs and requirements of rural residents is to be deemed an immediate task of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet of people's deputies executive committees [ispolkoms], and economic organs. This work must proceed from the premise that this policy must exert a steadily growing influence on the enhancement of agro-industrial production efficiency and on all aspects of rural life. Efforts must concentrate mainly on steady improvement of rural residents' living and working conditions, implementation of the principle of social justice, and elimination of substantial differences between city and countryside.

For this purpose it is necessary to implement a ramified program for the social development of the countryside which envisages:

qualitative changes in rural working people's living standards and acceleration of their prosperity's growth rate;

creation of an efficient economic mechanism to boost the labor activeness of people employed in agriculture;

rational utilization of the country's rural labor potential, the ensuring of the population's full employment, and pursuit of an effective demographic policy;

the overcoming of regional imbalances in the provision of social and cultural benefits for the rural population and elimination of differences in working and living conditions for rural and urban residents.

Proceeding from the tasks concerning the social reorientation of the country's economy when implementing the program for the social development of the countryside, special attention must be given to the implementation of planned measures during the 13th 5-Year Plan period.

On Measures to Strengthen the Material and Technical Base of the Social and Cultural Sphere in the Countryside

2. Attaching the greatest possible importance to the further strengthening of the material and technical base of the social and cultural sphere in the countryside within the system of measures to improve the quality of rural working people's life, the USSR Council of Ministers deems it possible to accept proposals by union republic councils of ministers regarding the construction and commissioning of housing blocks, general education schools, preschool institutions, clubs and houses of culture, out-patient clinics, gas and main water supply networks, and internal farm roads by 1991-1995, to be funded from all sources of finance [and to be built] on collective farms [kolkhozes], state farms [sovkhozes], and other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and kray, oblast, city, and rayon soviet ispolkoms must ensure steady growth of the pace of housing construction with a goal to resolve the most important task of giving every rural family an opportunity to have a separate apartment or individual home by 1998. The country's average availability of housing per rural resident must be raised to 21 square meters total area by the year 2000. The standard of amenities in the housing stock must be raised.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, consumer cooperative organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes are instructed to take the necessary measures to create conditions for substantial expansion of the construction of individual and cooperative homes in the countryside.

3. Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs [Gosstroy], and USSR ministries and departments must:

engage in active work to comprehensively improve village and rural amenities, provide main gas, water, and heat supply networks, and ensure reliable transport communications;

be instructed to implement the development of rural population centers using predominantly well-appointed farmstead homes with farmyard outbuildings, taking into account the natural, economic, and other specific features of the country's regions and making creative use of the achievements of modern architecture and national architectural traditions. New economic plans for the building of homes with improved layout and modern technical facilities must be elaborated and implemented in rural construction;

enhance the responsibility of scientific research, planning, and contracting construction organizations and architectural organs for the quality of planning and building social and cultural sphere facilities and for their architectural appearance;

raise the standards of designer supervision and technical quality control in the building of housing blocks and public buildings, main service networks, and facilities;

develop to the utmost the industrialization of rural construction and expand the use of prefabricated home kits and components made of timber, of local construction materials, of modern finishing and roofing materials, and of autonomous service facility systems.

4. Union republic councils of ministers must fundamentally improve fuel supplies for the population in rural localities. For this purpose, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry must increase network gas supply per capita by a factor of 2.5 by 1995 and must ensure that it is used to supply heat to at least 5 million homes (apartments).

By the end of the 13th 5-Year Plan period, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must ensure an increase of electricity supply for municipal and consumer service purposes by a factor of 1.4, must expand the application of electricity for heating homes in rural localities by using it during the power supply system's off-peak hours at night, and must enhance the reliability of power supply and the quality of electricity supplied to rural consumers.

The USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply [Gossnab], the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and union republic councils of ministers must ensure a transition to unlimited sales of coal to the rural population everywhere by 1990-1991.

5. Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms must implement measures to provide hard-surface road links between kolkhoz and sovkhoz centers and rayon administrative centers by 1991, and between farms' production sections and units and their centers by the year 2000, utilizing farms' own funds for this purpose.

6. The USSR State Committee for Public Education, the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Social Development, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, kray, oblast, city, and rayon soviet ispolkoms, and agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations must take immediate measures aimed at fully satisfying the rural population's needs for children's preschool institutions, schools, and vocational and technical education establishments. The creation of primary schools and "kindergarten-school" type instruction and education institutions must be adopted in smaller rural population centers. The level of school pupils' physical and aesthetic education must be raised. Rural public education institutions must be supplied with modern technical facilities, teaching aids, furniture, and equipment. It is necessary to ensure that rural schools and children's preschool institutions are fully staffed with skilled pedagogical cadres during the 13th 5-Year Plan period. The bulk of schools should switch to single-shift study.

7. The USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Social Development, the USSR Ministry of Communications, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local soviet ispolkoms must implement the further development of rural culture and enlightenment institutions with a goal to more fully satisfy the rural population's growing spiritual needs. The material and technical base of clubs and libraries must be strengthened, and culture and sports complexes, video movie theaters, and other culture and enlightenment institutions and sports facilities must be created. It is necessary to ensure full availability of multichannel television and radio broadcasting for the rural population, and communications services for the rural population must increase by a factor of 2 by 1995.

By the end of the 13th 5-Year Plan period, home telephones must be made available to one in four households, and by the year 2000 to every second family living in rural localities.

8. Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms, jointly with the Central Union of Consumer Societies [Tsentrosoyuz], must ensure enhancement of the standards of rural consumer services and public catering and acceleration of the development of the material base of consumer cooperative organizations.

Guidelines in the elaboration of proposals for 1991-1995 must be taken from consumer cooperative organizations' suggestions regarding the construction and commissioning of rural stores, public catering enterprises, storage premises, refrigerated distribution centers, vegetable, potato, and fruit storage facilities, small and medium capacity bakeries, stores, and warehouses for trade in timber and construction materials, and general purpose reception and procurement centers.

9. The USSR Gosstroy, jointly with the USSR State Committee for Public Education, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, and the union republic councils of ministers must elaborate and approve in 1989-1990 plans for rural enlightenment, culture, and sports centers as part of the general educational school system, the houses of culture, and the physical culture and health facilities complex.

10. Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and kray and oblast soviet ispolkoms must give priority to, and must fully include in contract work plans for the 13th 5-Year Plan period, requisitions by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations for rural social sphere projects funded from all sources of finance.

The USSR Gosstroy and USSR ministries and departments must significantly expand participation by construction organizations and enterprises under their jurisdiction in implementing the program for the social development of the countryside as envisaged by this resolution.

11. Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms must implement organizational and technical measures to develop new construction industry capacities and make more rational use of existing ones so as to fully satisfy the needs of rural construction organizations for local construction materials by 1995. It is necessary to develop monolithic and rural timber housing construction and to implement the construction of plants for the production of wall, roof, and finishing materials on interfarm basis.

12. The USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry must ensure the supply of technological lines and equipment for the production of advanced construction materials, articles, and components to USSR Gossnab organizations for sale to agro-industrial complex construction organizations.

The USSR State Planning Committee [Gosplan], the USSR Gossnab, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers, when elaborating the draft 13th 5-Year Plan, must make provisions for the production and supply of equipment to develop the construction industry base to an extent ensuring the fulfillment of planned rural construction program.

13. The USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the USSR Ministry of the Chemical industry must ensure in 1991-1995 the development of modular [komplektno-blochnyy] automated and mechanized boilers using liquid, gas, and solid fuel, electrical boilers for heating individual homes, modular installations for the purification of effluents and the deferrization of groundwater, gas distribution stations, and water-pressure towers, their manufacture to technical specifications drawn up by union republic councils of ministers, and their delivery to USSR Gossnab organizations for sale to kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and must also organize the production of autonomous main services systems for individual homes.

14. The USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, other USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers must ensure the production and supply of the necessary quantities of equipment, automation means, and instruments for power and heat supply to homes (apartments).

15. The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry must elaborate in 1989 measures to increase capacities for the production of pipe-grade polyethylene and pipes for rural gas supply networks, with a goal to increase their output to at least 85,000 tonnes by 1995.

16. In the course of consultations on the coordination of state plans of the USSR and other CEMA countries for 1991-1995 in the machine building sphere, the USSR Gosplan, jointly with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic Ties, must examine the matter of purchasing equipment for the production of timber components and cladding from CEMA countries.

On Economic and Organizational Measures to Accelerate the Social Development of the Countryside

17. The accelerated socioeconomic development of the countryside on the basis of the rural economy's social reorientation and changed production relations within the agro-industrial complex must be perceived as the pivotal task of structural and investment policy in the countryside.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, agro-industrial formations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes must ensure accelerated growth of incomes and further enhancement of rural working people's material prosperity interlinked with end results and based on:

increased production of output, higher labor productivity, deepening of economic accountability, and development of the cooperative system, leasing, contracts, and other progressive labor organization forms;

utilization of new forms of agricultural production organization such as peasants' farms, lessees' organizations, cooperatives, and others;

higher incomes from personal subsidiary farms;

participation by kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers in the development of production using their own resources and in the distribution of any profits earned as a result of this;

rational utilization of social consumption funds.

18. Capital investment in the development of the social sphere of the agro-industrial complex in conditions of the restructuring of economic management in union republics on the basis of self-management and self-financing must be funded from:

economically accountable revenues and other funds of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises, and organizations;

bank credits;

funds belonging to the population, lessees, and cooperative members and resources of public organizations;

local and republic budgets;

state centralized investments.

It must be deemed necessary for the agro-industrial complex to assimilate a sum of R121 billion of capital investments from all sources of finance for housing construction, municipal services, public education, culture, and health care projects in 1991-1995.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Food and Purchases must determine the 13th 5-Year Plan volume of capital investments for the development of the non-production sphere of the agro-industrial complex to be financed from the union budget.

19. It must be deemed expedient to finance from republic budgets the construction of housing, internal farm roads, public education and health care facilities, main power, gas, and water supply networks, and other municipal services on economically backward farms situated in zones with particularly adverse natural, economic, and demographic conditions. The list of such farms must be approved by union republic councils of ministers.

20. The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, and union republic councils of ministers must make provision in the draft 13th 5-Year Plan to supply in full the material resources needed for the construction of social sphere projects on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations in conformity with the construction and installation works plans drawn up by local soviet ispolkoms.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, local soviet ispolkoms, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes must take measures to fully satisfy the rural population's demand for construction materials, articles, components, and engineering, sanitary, and technical equipment for the construction and reconstruction of homes and farmyard buildings.

21. Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, jointly with USSR ministries and departments and local soviet ispolkoms, must elaborate and approve comprehensive programs for ensuring employment for the rural population (especially in Central Asian and Transcaucasian regions with surplus labor), envisaging broader vocation selection opportunities for young people, higher incomes for farms and rural working people, and utmost development of subsidiary industry and craft production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, primarily on the processing of agricultural produce and the manufacture of consumer goods. Broader use must be made of people working at home.

Assistance must be given to the development of direct production ties between industrial enterprises and organizations and kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises so as to organize, on the basis of production sharing, the production of consumer goods, construction materials, output for production and technical purposes, components, and parts in the countryside.

Industrial and construction industry enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes are instructed to conclude on mutually advantageous terms long-term agreements to construct, using these enterprises' funds and resources, projects for social and production purposes on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in exchange for the farms delivering foodstuffs to the collectives of these enterprises.

22. In forming draft plans for the 13th 5-Year Plan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Food and Purchases with the participation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] must provide for:

bringing closer the size of payments and benefits from public consumption funds per capita of the rural and urban population;

equalizing the pension and social security conditions for kolkhoz members and workers and employees at state enterprises.

The union republic councils of ministers must:

provide for preferential terms for material security and the provision of housing for workers in regions with an unfavorable demographic situation in the countryside;

do everything to promote the development of the private subsidiary farm and cooperative and individual forms of labor activity as an additional source for increasing the production of agricultural output and increasing the rural population's real incomes;

satisfy more fully the rural population's effective demand for high-quality consumer goods in an improved range and for various types of paid services.

23. The union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and kray and oblast soviet ispolkoms, proceeding from the major social transformations which are being outlined, must implement measures in rural areas to improve technical services for engineering networks and communications and apartment blocks and other municipal establishments.

The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR State Committee for Public Education, the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz, and other ministries and departments, in elaborating and implementing plans for the 13th 5-Year Plan, must proceed from the need to create a unified system of medical, consumer, trade, and transport services, making extensive use of cities' potential for the accelerated overcoming of the countryside's lag in services of these types.

24. The union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, the kray and oblast soviet ispolkoms, the Tsentrosoyuz, and the USSR Ministry of Trade must implement a package of measures to improve the rural population's provision with food and nonfood goods and to drastically expand the volume of sales of consumer services. They must recognize that it is necessary to increase retail trade turnover in the countryside 60 percent by 1995 compared with 1990 and to more than double the volume of services. They must ensure the rural consumer market's saturation with goods in increased demand, including individual means of transport, agricultural equipment, color television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, and sewing machines, and fully satisfy the population's requirements for the repair of domestic appliances and of motor transport and for the implementation of work to service citizens' private subsidiary farms.

25. It must be recommended to the union republic councils of ministers that, with a view to improving the operation of motor roads, they create subdivisions for the repair and maintenance of these roads in rural areas on the basis of interfarm cooperation between construction and repair enterprises, water resources organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

On Measures to Keep Cadres in the Countryside

26. The USSR Council of Ministers believes that social transformations can ensure a proper return only in combination with the pursuit of an effective demographic policy in the countryside which takes account of regional features.

the union republic councils of ministers, in conjunction with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Question and other central economic organs, ministries, and departments of the USSR, must be instructed to complete by 1990 the drafting of programs for the development of the population for the 13th 5-Year Plan with a consideration for rural regions' demographic features. These programs must provide, as the priority avenues, for a package of measures to reduce infant mortality in the countryside and to encourage the birth rate in regions short of manpower. Fuller consideration must be given to regional differences in population growth rates, in the age and family structure, and in the level of social and territorial mobility of rural inhabitants, especially young people.

27. The union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and the kray, oblast, and rayon soviet ispolkoms, with the participation of the relevant trade union organs, must be given the right to establish, in rural regions short of manpower and with a consideration for the demographic development of territories, allowances for children and also additional payments for all types of child allowances fixed in accordance with existing legislation, using funds from the relevant republican and local budgets.

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm, and other agricultural enterprises must be given recommendations to render all-around material support to families with children, especially young and badly-off families and families with many children. With the agreement of general meetings of members of kolkhozes and labor collective councils, some of their own funds must be channeled into all-around aid for such families and the fuller satisfaction of their needs and interests and in particular into:

paying families with many children and badly-off families allowances for the start of the school year to acquire school and sports uniforms and school writing requisites;

paying an allowance to families with many children and badly-off families for children who do not attend children's preschool institutions;

issuing additional payments for state allowances for children to single mothers, families with many children, and badly-off families with children;

allocating construction materials and providing transport services and fuel to families with many children and badly-off families on preferential terms and covering in full or in part their house repair expenses;

partly extinguishing loans issued to young families, families with many children, and badly-off families with children and also granting benefits for the payment of interest on this loan.

28. The union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of Health, with the participation of the AUCCTU, must take steps to satisfy the demand for highly qualified medical and medicinal aid and to develop the material and technical base of health institutions in rural areas. The network of out-patient and polyclinic institutions must be expanded. With a goal to improve the level of rural inhabitants' provision with

medical services, polyclinics and rayon and sector hospitals must be staffed with doctors of all specialities and provided with modern equipment. The operation of emergency medical aid for citizens living in the countryside must be improved and permanently operating mobile teams must be staffed at central rayon hospitals to carry out treatment and preventive measures.

It must be recommended to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations that they create boarding houses for war and labor veterans, invalids, single, and elderly citizens, providing them with catering, medical, and cultural and consumer services on the terms stipulated by general meetings of kolkhoz members and by labor collective councils.

The USSR Ministry of Health, by agreement with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU, must elaborate a program for fundamentally improving medical services to the country's population for 1991-1995.

29. In drafting the new law on pension provisions for working people it must be deemed essential to provide for their priority introduction for kolkhoz members and for workers and employees of sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

30. The leaders of sovkhozes and other state and agricultural enterprises must be allowed and kolkhozes must be recommended, by agreement with labor collective councils and trade union committees, to grant workers (kolkhoz members) taking an active part in social production additional leave paid for with funds from the economic accountability [khozraschetnyy] revenue.

31. The union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, the machine building enterprises, local soviet and economic organs, and enterprises and organizations must take effective measures to improve the conditions of agricultural labor and to increase its productivity on the basis of the qualitative renewal of the means of production and the introduction of complexes of modern machinery and progressive labor-saving technologies with a goal to:

reduce manual labor expenditures in agriculture by one-third by 1995 and improve women's working conditions;

ensure in the 13th 5-Year Plan the creation of the necessary consumer and sanitary and hygienic conditions on every production sector.

It must be recommended to the AUCCTU that in conjunction with the union republic councils of ministers and interested ministries and departments it elaborate in 1989 a package of measures to step up labor protection in agriculture and to reduce production injuries.

32. The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Food and Purchases in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Finances must elaborate and implement in the 13th 5-Year Plan organizational measures to actively bring inhabitants of cities and workers settlements and regions of the country with a surplus of manpower to take up permanent residence in the rural areas of regions with a manpower shortage in order to satisfy the requirements of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for skilled cadres. Attention must be paid to conserving and developing small villages.

The union republic councils of ministers must guarantee that people who have declared their wish to go to work in the rural areas of regions short of manpower are provided with housing at their place of permanent residence for the term stipulated by their contract.

In partial alteration of the USSR Council of Ministers 31 May 1973 resolution no 364 it must be established that families resettling in the rural areas of regions short of manpower in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] non-chernozem zone and the Far East economic region to work in agricultural production are paid a one-off monetary allowance at the state's expense for setting up home worth R2,000 for the head of the family and R500 for each member of the family.

It must be recommended to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations that they supply free to families to organize their private subsidiary farms a cow (non-calving young cow), a piglet, and a sheep and give them assistance with feed for the first year.

It is necessary to permit sovkhozes and to recommend to kolkhozes and rayon (city) soviet ispolkoms that they provide citizens coming to kolkhozes and sovkhozes to take up permanent residence in rural areas to work in agriculture with moving benefits (in particular, in proportion to their competence, with benefits in issuing money allowances, in taxation, in the provision of housing, fuel, municipal services, construction materials, and other services) stipulated by USSR government decisions, using the funds of farms and local budgets to reimburse expenses connected with granting these benefits.

33. It must be recommended to sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations situated in regions with a shortage of manpower in the RSFSR non-chernozem zone, Siberia, and the Far East that:

In partial alteration of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 11 February 1988 resolution no 197, they hand over for free the houses with outbuildings on the farms' balance sheets to the personal ownership of their workers and the rural intelligentsia on the basis of the contracts which have been concluded;

that they use economic accountability revenue funds to pay for materials acquired by the workers of these enterprises and organizations to construct individual houses by their own efforts and that they issue these workers with an allowance of R2,000 for setting up home on condition that the builder undertakes to work at least 10 years on the farm.

It must be recommended to kolkhozes and consumer cooperative organizations in regions with a manpower shortage that they present their workers and rural intelligentsia with houses with outbuildings, pay the cost of materials acquired by people building their own houses to construct individual houses, and issue an allowance for setting up home on the same terms.

34. With a goal to encourage the development of peasant farms and increase their interest in increasing the production of food, the following benefits must be established for them:

release from rent for 5 years;

the granting of long-term credit to construct a house with outbuildings to a sum of up to R50,000 for up to 50 years with repayments beginning in the sixth year after receiving the credit.

The union republic councils of ministers in conjunction with the USSR Agro-industrial bank must elaborate within 3 months with a consideration for local conditions the procedure for granting these farms long-term credits to construct production establishments and they must stipulate for them the terms for financing and performing work on land reclamation and the construction of roads, gas, electricity, and heat networks, water pipelines, and other municipal projects. These benefits extend to peasant farms when a lease contract is concluded for at least 15 years. When the contract is annulled ahead of schedule through the fault of the lessee, the sums he has received are recovered from him.

The local soviet ispolkoms must allocate for members of peasant farms and lessees on an equal basis with other rural inhabitants places in children's preschool institutions for their children and provide them with medical and other types of services.

35. The union republic councils of ministers and the USSR State Committee for Nature Conservation must step up the monitoring of the state of the environment and the use of chemical fertilizers and plant protection agents in agricultural production with a goal to exclude their adverse effect on people's health.

36. The USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Food and Purchases, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the All-Union V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences with the participation of ministries and departments of the USSR and the union republic councils of ministers must expand scientific research work into problems of the countryside's sociodemographic development. In 1989 they must elaborate and assert a program for conducting this research and enhance its effectiveness and results. They must ensure the broad experimental verification and practical introduction of scientific recommendations.

37. The union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and the kray, oblast, and rayon soviet ispolkoms, the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Food and Purchases, and USSR ministries and departments must launch organizational work to implement the measures for the countryside's social development envisaged in this resolution and seek out additional reserves and opportunities for expanding the construction of establishments of the nonproduction sphere in the countryside.

38. It must be recommended to the central and local press organs, television, radio, cinematography, creative unions, and publishing houses that they actively propagandize the measures connected with implementing the large-scale tasks for the fundamental transformation of the countryside and the consolidation of the socioeconomic links between the city and the countryside and that they do everything to raise the prestige of the peasant's labor and the rural way of life.

The USSR Council of Ministers draws the attention of the union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, the permanent organs of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR ministries and departments, and local soviet ispolkoms to the fact that the wide-scale program for fundamental transformations in the countryside requires new approaches and more effective ways of resolving the countryside's social problems in each republic, kray, oblast, rayon, and farm. Everything must be done to ensure that the progress of this program's implementation is felt in the very near future by every rural worker and every peasant family. All this is ultimately aimed at creating a sufficiency of food in the country, improving the supply of food to all Soviet people, and resolving the priority tasks of restructuring.

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs

Supreme Court Chairman Relieved of Duties

LD1204172289 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1651 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 12 Apr (TASS)—It was officially announced here today that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium relieved Vladimir Terebilov of his duties as chairman of the USSR Supreme Court in connection with his retirement.

Latvia's Gorbunov Ponders Ethnic Issues at Plenum

PM1104143589 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 31 Mar 89 pp 1, 3

[LATINFORM report: "Human Rights, the Rights of Peoples: Verification Against International Norms. At the Republican Joint Plenum of Creative Unions"]

[Text] The establishment of a rule-of-law state in our country is one of the fundamental tasks of restructuring. Work is being done in the republic on the creation of laws on citizenship and on languages and a new Constitution. Different public organizations at times express diametrically opposite views on these laws, often accusing their opponents of a desire to infringe human rights and even the rights of entire ethnic groups. In this context, it has become necessary to verify the correctness of approaches to the solution of complex problems against the Soviet Union's international experience and obligations.

A joint plenum of the boards of republican creative unions, with the agenda "The Vienna Conference. Human Rights and the Rights of Latvia's Peoples," began its work in the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Political Enlightenment House in Riga 30 March. Eminent specialists in the sphere of international law from other union republics, foreign countries, and Moscow have been invited to attend. Comrades Ya.Ya. Vagris, V.G. Bresis, A.P. Bril, A.V. Gorbunov, I.Ya. Kezbers, Ya.Ya. Okherin, V.P. Sobolev, and I.A. Priyeditis are taking part in the plenum's work.

The plenum was opened by Ya.Ya. Peters, chairman of the Latvian Creative Unions Cultural Council.

The 200th anniversary of the Great French Revolution was marked by a political spring in international relations all over the world and also in our society's domestic life.

The CSCE Final Document which was signed in Vienna 15 January 1989 and the 26 March elections of USSR people's deputies not only inspire hope for and belief in the onset of the process of building a rule-of-law state, but also make it incumbent upon us to express our attitude toward this process and to contribute to it.

Allow me to congratulate from this rostrum our colleagues, members of creative unions, who have become USSR people's deputies—Viktor Avotinsh, Daynis Ivans, Marina Kostenetskaya, Dzhemma Skulme, Indulis Zarinsh, Andrey Tsirulis, and Edvina Inkens. Also Yuris Zakis, Yuris Boyars, Andris Plotniyeks, and Ilmar Bisher, members of the republican Society of Jurists Scientific Council.

Latvia's artistic intelligentsia, which assembled at its plenum of artistic unions 1-2 June last year, substantially influenced the stance of the republic's leadership vis-a-vis democratization in Latvia, during the 19th all-union party conference, and in the process of further political development.

Today we are richer by one more creative union—the Latvian Scientists Union has been created, and our intellectual potential has been substantially enhanced. The Latvian Creative Unions Cultural Council has also been created to coordinate the intelligentsia's activity at a historic time when the revolution known as restructuring categorically demands competence, a balanced approach, and political perspicacity in addition to the emotions which are an expression of the soul of every decent person, let alone of the peoples that have awakened and are looking at this world with eyes that are filled with hope and faith. Latvia's intelligentsia, he said, has again decided to call the existing problems by their proper names. This is the intelligentsia's mission in society, and it is handed down from generation to generation. Krishyanis Valdemars and Yanis Raynis were active in politics, Andrey Upit and Avgust Kirkhenshteyn were active in politics. Now this can be said of Imant Kalninsh and Dzhemma Skulme, of Imant Ziyedonis and Raymond Pauls, of Viktor Kalnberz and Yanis Stradyn.

During these 2 days in March we want to clearly emphasize: Latvia and its indigenous nation, as well as representatives of nationalities living in the republic, the roots of whose national statehood formations stretch beyond Latvia's borders, correctly perceive every provision of the Vienna meeting's Final Document as their own gain at the level of each person's individual rights and at national level.

Having become part of the USSR in 1940, the Latvian Republic reserves its right, in conformity with the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Constitution, to consider itself a sovereign state whose basic nation cannot be prohibited by anyone from existing for an infinitely long historical period. Furthermore, and in order to consolidate and further develop its statehood, the Latvian SSR's legislators and government must do everything to ensure that the realities of our life are brought closely into line with the Vienna meeting's Final Document, which cannot be utilized by the Soviet Union for export purposes alone. The Final Document is not propaganda material; it must become a gain for each and every one of our citizens, a mechanism enabling any enterprise, education establishment, or cultural institution and any person, regardless of his nationality, to participate in international processes. Let us be frank—for years on end there was a huge gap separating the USSR foreign minister's signature at the foot of acts of international agreements and the people, while the exercise of international rights was often "permitted" either for the official elite alone or just for circles in the center, for international statistical purposes.

Even our legislation as a whole is sterile in terms of international rights—just like before, they are not fundamentally incorporated in Soviet legislation.

Today, when elaboration of a new Constitution and citizenship status is under way in our constitutionally sovereign Latvian state, which is a member of the federation of Soviet Socialist Republics; today, when the discussion of the Law on the Use of Languages is dragging on; today, when there is an awakening of national awareness not only among Latvia's indigenous nations, the Letts and Livonians, but also of awareness among Lithuanians, Estonians, Russians, Jews, Belorussians, Ukrainians, Poles, Gypsies, Moldavians, and Tatars living in Latvia—it is very important to check the drafts of our legislative acts against international human rights in the state which lived through Stalinism, the system which wiped 70 ethnic entities off the face of the earth. Thus the legal protection of ethnic minorities and of all religious confessions presents our legislators with an especially delicate task. We discussed these and other similar issues with V.A. Medvedev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, on Tuesday 28 March. By the word "we," I mean Yuriy Abyzov, representative of the Latvian Society for Russian Culture; Raymond Pauls, chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Culture; and myself, representing the republican creative unions' viewpoint. The main conclusion crystallized in the course of our conversation, which also touched upon purely specific questions like the publication of the newspaper LITERATURA UN MAKSLA in the Russian language, the setting up of a Latvian Television second channel to carry programs in Russian and possibly other languages, the reconstruction of the national opera, and so on. And it—the main conclusion—is clear and in harmony with our time: It is necessary to do everything to ensure that no conflict situations are created, while guaranteeing legitimate Latvian priorities. Under the present-day conditions of restructuring, any calls for strikes only destabilize genuine socialist development within the state and result in polarization along social and national lines.

Today's conversation is also taking place to ensure that the republic is enriched through a new experience—the need for organic unity of domestic and foreign policy. Every resident of the Latvian SSR is called upon to shape our republic on the basis of international law. Only then will freedom, glasnost, and democracy be consolidated.

In the course of this plenum we will adopt a declaration whose draft contains a call to the Latvian SSR Ministry of Public Education that international human rights be studied at schools, and that the Vienna meeting's Final Document be widely propagandized within the education system. Only a legally educated society is capable of embarking on laying the foundations of a rule-of-law state. The spirit of Vyshinskiy, who perverted the image of Soviet law and the characteristics of Soviet citizens, operates by inertia to this day.

In brief, and anticipating our plenum, I wish to emphasize: Everything that belongs to the peoples in states whose governments have given common reciprocal pledges, belongs also to Latvia. And it is Latvia's obligation to elaborate and develop its laws so as to ensure that they rally rather than break apart our sovereign state, that they help the indigenous nation's identity to flourish rather than destroying it. Laws must operate so as not to wage war against the working people but to protect them, not to eliminate the Latvian language but to place it under state protection, not to forcibly drive people of other nationalities through the only two open doors of either Latvian or Russian identity but to open the doors for everyone. So that **every** people in Latvia, and I emphasize: **every** people, might acquire national upbringing, national education, and autonomy of national culture with due consideration for the Latvian language, the Latvian nation, and the Latvian state.

It is possible that the Latvian SSR could then claim the status of a rule-of-law state which would be unanimously admitted in the United Nations, since such an act does not depend only on the United States and other Western countries, as we only too often try to drum into our own and into other people's minds. To begin with, we ourselves must become free and must create prerequisites and guarantees which would be fully in line with international legal practice. This is a self-evident truth. It is clear that the USSR Government, as well as the FRG and GDR Governments, proceeding from historians' scientifically accurate conclusions, must evaluate the 1939 agreements between the USSR and Germany and subsequent events in Finland, Poland, and the Baltic republics.

For the present's sake, and even more so for the future's sake, history must become clear and truthful, even though this clarity might be as bitter as hemlock. Even though we drain this bitter cup, we will certainly remain alive. But the main point is that our children will be the first free generation in a state which has spent decades in captivity without any rights.

Esteemed colleagues! I call upon you to utilize the plenum platform with utmost frankness in these 2 days, but only if you have something to say and if it is on the topic of "The Vienna Conference. Human Rights and the Rights of Latvia's Peoples."

A report on "The Vienna Conference—A New Link in the Development of International Relations" was delivered by Doctor of Juridical Sciences Yu.R. Boyars, docent at the Latvian State University.

The plenum was addressed by A.V. Gorbunov, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said:

Esteemed plenum participants!

As regards the document we are discussing today, first I would like to mention the effective actions taken on its basis by the USSR Government and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. Within a brief period of time, ministries and departments have received instructions on the work that needs to be done to implement the Vienna Declaration. Let us hope that the ministries and departments will follow these instructions equally honestly within the limits of their competence.

The Vienna Declaration covers a broad range of issues, but the main ones are associated with human rights, peoples' self-determination, and states' sovereignty. Therefore, I will try to express my opinions on these matters relying only on my own work experience.

Today nobody has any doubts that crisis symptoms have developed within our Soviet federation. I think that the main reasons must be sought in the mistakes committed in nationalities policy and the administrative-edict system of management with excessive centralization of state life. Today there is no need to convince anybody in the center that one of the immediate tasks is to embark on decentralization. The main principles of republics' transition to territorial economic accountability and self-financing have already been published. Much will depend, as early as next year, on our skill in achieving a swift turnabout and our creative approach. Having repeatedly debated these issues in Moscow, I have come to the conclusion that the processes of establishing autonomy will develop even faster if two interlinked tasks are successfully solved. Specifically: To ensure efficiency of economic production and stability of political relations in the republic. At present we must admit: The situation in both these spheres in the republic is very complex. We cannot forget that republics will acquire economic autonomy rights in a situation whereby there is no equivalent commodity exchange in the state and the ruble is not convertible. These two factors testify most convincingly to the economic situation and, one might say, to the level of our backwardness. I have great respect for Comrades Gorbachev and Ryzhkov, but nonetheless I cannot understand why they drag out the question of even partially opening a free commodity market. If state orders were to continue imposing an 100-percent limitation on many enterprises' freedom of action as regards the sale of their output, this would create a situation in which it would be hard to talk about economic autonomy. There are, of course, fears about the likelihood of chaos. But let us pause and think: Is chaos not brought nearer by the fact that there are state orders but there are no supplies of raw and other materials?

It is possible to go deeper into this. Unless we were to create a free commodity market, are we not likely to revert to that same old system whereby everything will again end up in the common pot and everyone will try to pick up as tasty a morsel as possible from it. This might happen, and in such an event we would again need a bureaucratic machinery which will receive all this, distribute and redistribute it, and so on. This is the only reason why I took the liberty of expressing these critical ideas.

It is only too easy to hold forth in theory about republics' autonomy and sovereignty, but the reality of autonomy can be gauged only in terms of laws which have been adopted: to what extent a republic is sovereign, and also whether it has the right, in various spheres, to promulgate its own laws which differ from Union laws. We must clearly tell the republic's public what kind of sovereignty we advocate. Is it a federation, a confederation, or sovereignty with secession from the Union? There are only two feasible alternatives: Either a federation or secession, since the viability of confederations has not been confirmed by world practice. We republic leaders advocate a federation based on Lenin's principles of federation. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that we cannot directly apply world practice since our federation is composed of old national republics and formerly independent states.

The first point we advocate in order to consolidate the federation of union republics is a fresh elaboration and adoption of a Union Treaty and Constitution. This would provide a legal basis for precise delineation of the powers of the Union and its republics, for definition of republics' property rights, and for all legislation affecting the interests of republics and of the Union. I must say that at present we still encounter tremendous resistance on these issues. I would not like to analyze here the counterarguments of conservatively inclined jurists in Moscow who, among other things, at times use nothing but categorical claims that "this will not stand up to critical examination" instead of counterarguments. Therefore, the work we have to do is twice as difficult, since the terms "republican sovereignty" and "rule-of-law state" are inseparable. Today I would like to express my opinion of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's stance on these questions. He usually demands that republics, along their path to autonomy, should not forget that there are also union interests closely interlinked with the republics' interests. The basic principle of our activity is: "Strong republics within a strong Union."

Frankly speaking, there was a time when I thought that Comrade Gorbachev was totally unwilling to understand us. Especially since he places the strong center first and foremost. It seemed as if hitherto there had been nothing to prevent the center being strong. The center wielded unlimited power, but this power lacked the necessary efficiency. And none of Comrade Gorbachev's fears for the fate of the Union can be deemed groundless since the interests of individual republics cannot be implemented without the Union. For an example, one need look no further than our demanding the right of veto in the event of union laws being adopted contrary to the interests of

an individual republic. Sooner or later, the other republics will also "wake up," this principle will totally disorganize the Union's economic life, and we ourselves will be the first to suffer. Let me cite some examples in confirmation of this statement.

Suppose Tajikistan is not interested in selling cotton to Latvia, but wishes to sell it, even at half price, on the world market, where it is sufficiently in demand. One could understand Tajikistan's interests. A ruble it might receive from Latvia is not equivalent to the 50 cents it might earn from Iran.

Latvia also needs foreign currency, but it needs rubles, too, since, in the conditions of self-financing, tremendous importance attaches to profits earned from the sale of light industrial output.

Kazakhstan has also calculated that the foreign currency earned by the Union from the sale of some mineral ores extracted in the republic could be put to a different use. Namely, to reduce grain purchases abroad and make more rational use of what we do have: It is irrational to use the foreign currency earned by it to purchase grain to meet Latvia's needs so that it, in its turn, could produce meat for the industrial regions. Kazakhstan would find it much more advantageous and cheaper to use this foreign currency to purchase meat in West Europe and elsewhere.

And never mind the republics' interest in setting monopoly prices for the output which only they produce under all-Union distribution.

I support Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's idea that a transition period is needed for the implementation of all reforms. But what form should legislation take during this transition period? In my view, we must make utmost use of all-Union legislation. Of course, it would be easier to take the path of amending only republican legislation and feeling proud of our laws, which satisfy only the republic's interests and differ from Union laws. I think that everyone would realize that this is not the way to implement the republic's interests.

Nonetheless, the foundations of all-Union legislation and the laws must be created according to the principle of "from the bottom upwards," taking into account the interests of all union republics and not the other way around, as is being done now. We are still far from a self-regulating economic system, and therefore it is necessary to heed Gorbachev's words and support his efforts to leave certain powers vested in the center. We must not forget that we are also interested in the center supporting and implementing reforms on a statewide scale, creatively applying them in all regions.

We are still only taking the initial steps along the path to a rule-of-law state. Without waiting for amendments to Union laws, we started elaborating and adopting our own. Jurists in the center accept this with reluctance and even resist it. Our argument is that restructuring is impossible to implement without initiative from below. Due to the center's inertia, amendments to legislation materialize very slowly and, and this is the main point, they are insignificant in comparison with the republics' exceptionally acute problems.

And now let us look at the reaction to this in the East, in the West, and in our own republic.

First in the East. It is being said that the Baltic republics are becoming the center of human rights violations in the Soviet Union. At least this is the conclusion I came to, having taken part in a conference of high-ranking jurists in Moscow. What arguments do they use? For example, the Law on Languages demands that a rayon prosecutor speak two languages—Latvian and Russian—and this is contrary to the Law on the USSR Prosecutor's Office and to labor legislation. The resolution halting immigration in our republic prevents people's free movement and their choice of work and place of residence.

I can imagine the passions which will flare up after the publication of the draft law on citizenship, if even now we see the idea creeping in that the granting of Latvian citizenship will depend on nationality because, you see, someone from the People's Front of Latvia said so.

Let me explain my position on these issues. Let us begin with human rights. It was necessary to specify which rights ought to be implemented first—the rights of individual persons and of the people as a whole, or only those of individuals. If an individual functionary is forced to speak two languages, this would be, in view of what was said earlier, a violation of an individual person's rights. But if he does not speak these languages and is unwilling to learn them—and we were to acclaim this—this would be a violation of the fundamental rights of an entire people to freely use their native language as envisaged by the USSR Constitution and the Vienna International Declaration.

And now turning to immigration and citizenship. Yes, restrictions are imposed on potential actions by individual people and even groups. The question is: For whose sake is this being done? For the sake of the Latvian race's purity? No, for the sake of the rights of the republic's indigenous inhabitants regardless of their nationality. These are the rights to well-appointed housing, food, and communal services, which they have earned through their honest labor in the republic. If discrimination were to be perceived in the fact that preference in the allocation of well-appointed housing is enjoyed by someone who has spent 10 years working in the republic rather than someone who has spent just 2 years living in a hostel, then it is really necessary to emphasize once more the principles from which we proceed when advocating human rights.

What does the West think about us? The West wishes us further development of democracy and flourishing of the economy and of political stability. I also sensed fears associated with a certain national activeness by Letts toward our republic's residents of other nationalities. For example, our compatriot and U.S. professor of history, Anderson, while positively assessing the aspirations of Latvian national awakening, simultaneously emphasizes the need to more energetically create conditions for the enlightenment of residents of other nationalities in Latvia. Education and culture are the foundation of humanism. This is why I will always advocate that any law should take into account these principles with regard to people of other nationalities in Latvia. Let us not forget that the Western world will appraise us according to the criteria of lofty democracy, mutual respect, and culture in relations between people. To put it as simply as possible: If Letts uphold and struggle for their national rights, at the same time it is necessary to start thinking right away about the education and culture of people of other nationalities. This is why I also support the idea of creating a humanities institute for other nationalities in Latvia with the status of a higher education establishment.

And finally, about the political situation in the republic and the way the republic's inhabitants appraise the resolutions and laws which either have been already adopted or are still under discussion. I can judge this by the letters received in abundant quantities by the Supreme Soviet Presidium. They express diametrically opposite evaluations and views which, unfortunately, depend mainly on membership of a particular nationality. And they are not expressed just by individual citizens. I sensed this in particular when attending party organization plenums in Daugavpils City and Bauskiy Rayon. The automatic reaction is to compare them with what I have seen in other states. In my view, the difference between these plenums of different organizations belonging to the same party was greater than the difference between Sweden's Communists and Social-Democrats. The split within the Latvian Communist Party is the topic for a separate conversation, but I would only mention that the split promotes neither the republic's common interests nor the interests of individual groups of people or of individual nationalities.

This situation prompts the question: How to unite people of different nationalities and holding different views in Latvia? Of course, by adopting resolutions and laws corresponding with the interests of the republic's inhabitants of different nationalities. But even so, why is there so much lack of understanding at times? The very first autonomous decisions by the government to halt the mechanical growth of the Latvian SSR's population and the Law on Languages that is under discussion brought the republic to the point where it was just a short step away from the introduction of special forms of administration.

One could blame the lack of information, but if people's understandable fear for their native Russian language and their children's opportunity to obtain education are replaced by arguments which in fact testify to unwillingness to learn the Latvian language, even over a period of 5 years, in cases when work involves contact with people, this naturally has a painful effect on the Latvian people's sense of their own dignity.

On the other hand, if at meetings and picket lines organized by individual public organization as recently as a month ago one could still read and hear words like "migrants" and "occupiers," then it must be admitted that this had an equally painful effect on more than one of the republic's honest inhabitants of another nationality.

It seems that, at long last, it has become clear that differing views can also be expressed in a different fashion.

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's jurists are now hard at work to prepare draft laws.

One part of society hurries us along; others believe that the time allocated for discussion is impermissibly short and everything is being done in haste. In order to implement the basic provisions of political and economic reform, the Supreme Soviet must assemble every month, and we will do so. This will not be a sign of haste. Haste occurs whenever unprepared and poorly drafted laws are discussed. Criticism would be appropriate in such a case.

This is why deputies will adopt the Law on Languages at the 5 May session, whereas the session scheduled for early June will discuss amendments to the republics' Constitution and the laws on elections.

These are, of course, only our initial steps along the path toward the creation of a rule-of-law state and the implementation of human rights within it. It is certain that, in our practical activity, we will continue to utilize the best experience of civilized society, whose fundamental principles are enshrined in the Vienna declaration.

In conclusion, let me remind you once more of an idea I expressed when addressing the Forum of Latvian SSR Peoples and which, in my view, has a topical sound as regards this plenum: Not a single people will be happy if it asserts its own rights by depriving other peoples of their rights. Not a single people will be free if it gains its own freedom by curtailing the freedom of other peoples.

Let us bear this in mind in the future while creating a rule-of-law state within a single system of international rights.

The discussion of the main item on the agenda will continue 31 March.

Latvian Radio Reports Plenum

LD0404201589 Riga in Latvian to Europe 0830 GMT 2 Apr 89

[From the "Amber Coast" program presented by program editor Janis Udris]

[Excerpts] A joint plenum of the boards of the republic's creative unions, entitled The Vienna Conference—the Rights of Man and the Peoples in Latvia, was the center of attention in Latvian society for 2 days. Actually we spoke about the rights of peoples, human rights, for 3 whole days, because before that a broad roundtable discussion on the Vienna meeting of the participating countries of the European security and cooperation conference, and on the questions of rights and personal liberty in its final document, which was also signed by USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on 15 January, took place at the new television center in Zaku Sala. This discussion was broadcast by Latvian television; we already reported this in Wednesday's "Amber Coast" program.

I only want to say today that several social sciences representatives from Moscow let a strongly academic impression at the discussion because they endeavored to treat the vitally important Vienna document only theoretically, in a common-to-all-humanity sense. There were distinctly different speeches founded on the actual problems of Latvia from Ivars Kezbers, secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee; Gvido Zemribo, chairman of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Court; Doctor of Juridical Sciences Juris Bojars, a reader at the Latvian State University; and comments by Nikolajs Neilands, Latvian SSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, on his personal observations at the Vienna conference. [passage omitted]

For 2 days at the plenum, the leaders of Latvia's creative unions, economists, jurists, publicists, clergymen, representatives of various professions, as well as guests spoke in a businesslike atmosphere about what needs to be done in the future.

The plenum was opened by poet and publicist Janis Peters, chairman of the Council of Culture of Latvia's creative unions.

[Begin Peters recording] During these 2 days of March we want to emphasize loudly and clearly that Latvia and its indigenous nation, and also the republic's inhabitants of those nationalities whose nation state system's institutions are located beyond the borders of Latvia, have the right to regard every point of the final document of the Vienna meeting, both at the level of a human being's individual rights and at the level of the nation, as relevant to them.

The Republic of Latvia, which became part of the USSR in 1940, in accordance with the Latvian SSR Constitution, retains the right to regard itself as a sovereign state whose indigenous nation must be allowed to exist for an unrestrictedly long period of history.

Furthermore, in order to consolidate and to develop further its state system, the Latvian SSR legislators and government must do everything to ensure that the realities of our life come closer to the final document of the Vienna meeting; the USSR should not have the sole right to import ideas from it.

The final document is not a piece of propaganda. It must belong to every citizen, and be a mechanism whereby every enterprise, educational establishment, and cultural structure, and every individual, irrespectively of nationality and religion, can participate in international processes. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Anatolijs Gorbunovs, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, also spoke at the plenum.

[Begin Gorbunov recording] We, the leaders of the republic—I will allow myself to say so—are taking a stand for a federation founded upon the Leninist principles of federation. In this connection it must be taken into account that we can not make direct use of international practice because our federation is formed both of national republics—which there was talk of here from this rostrum—and former independent states.

Therefore, the first thing we are taking a stand for, in order to consolidate the federation of union republics, is that a new union treaty or, as Comrade Plotnieks, Professor Plotnieks, said here, a new constitution, should be drawn up and adopted, and one or the other should be ratified at a congress of the republic, of course.

This would be a legal foundation both for a strict dissociation between the competences of the union and the republics, for the determination of the property rights of the republics, and for the entire legislation which concerns the interests of the republics and of the union.

At the present moment I must say frankly that we are still encountering immense resistance on these questions.

I would not like to analyze here the—what shall I say—the counterarguments of the more conservatively-minded Moscow jurists. Among other things there are, at times, and instead of these counterarguments, which alarm me a very great deal, only categorical assertions, such as: It does not stand up to any criticism [eto ne vyderzhyvayet nikakoy kritiki].

Therefore, the work which we must do is twice as difficult because the concept of the sovereignty of republics and a law-governed state are inseparable.

Today I would also like to express my opinion on Mikhail Gorbachev's position on these questions. Usually he asks: Does the republic on its way to independence remember the interests of the union, which are closely connected with the interests of republics?

The basic principle of our activity, I would like to underline once more, is that strong republics form a strong Union. [end recording] [passage omitted].

The participants at the plenum adopted a declaration in which the topical urgency of the rights of man and peoples in the further destiny of Latvia was emphasized, and the demand for the true sovereignty of our republic was stressed.

The declaration states that solving the problems outlined at last year's plenum, which is the aim of the entire USSR's restructuring, for the time being chiefly takes the form of endeavoring to liberalize the former totalitarian state regime rather than consistently forming a democratic social system.

The declaration emphasizes that the Republic of Latvia, which was included in the composition of the USSR in 1940, in accordance with the Latvian SSR Constitution, is a sovereign state, and as such has the right to independently perfect its legislation with the purpose of consolidating and further developing the state system of Latvia.

'Thousands' of Taymyr Miners Strike Underground

PM1304142389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
13 Apr 89 Second Edition p 6

[N. Krivomazov report: "Emergency Situation: Five Whole Days"]

[Text] Krasnoyarsk Kray—O. Shenin, first secretary of Krasnoyarsk Kray party committee [kraykom], went below ground to the striking miners of Taymyr to explain that even at a depth of 1,150 meters, each of us must remain equal to and abreast of state interests.

Underground the kraykom first secretary saw people who were dead beat. Of course, they had been supplied with food and medical aid. Nevertheless, for a 2d and a 3d day they couldn't tear themselves away from the earth, and it took a long time explaining to them who had come this time and why. But when Shenin was steeling himself for a long discussion, the mine doctor set a strict time limit: "People can't take it."

"Then concede their main demand," he suggested.

The main demand proved to be simple and reasonable: To investigate the pay of miners at the Norilsk mining and metallurgical combine. To assess the tough leadership at the combine and, consequently, the "lack of democracy." A special demand taken word for word from official documents was the demand to switch more boldly to economic methods of management.

Thousands of miners stayed underground until the 5th day. But before that it was necessary to quickly settle the main issue: What had led to the strike and how is a reasonable demand to be separated from extremism?.

V. Durasov, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy; I. Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; and some AUCCTU executives flew out to Norilsk.

O. Shenin takes up the story:

"Back in the thirties, the transpolar region became 'renowned' for the tough approach. First it was 'step out of line and I'll shoot you.' Then it was 'Do as I say.' The great concentration of power in the Norilsk combine leadership's hands created the conditions for an authoritarian style. The little chiefs began to ape the big ones. Add to that the specific working conditions in the north, when anyone you disliked could be brought into line by the simplest method—for example, by not extending his contract and thereby depriving him of the privileges associated with the north. But it is tougher than that for the Taymyr miners. The miners' charter is a strict document under which a man can always be withdrawn from work underground. Wasn't that the system that people opposed? They can tell me that all the labor collective councils in Norilsk without exception took measures to prevent or stop the strike. But the labor councils included people who clearly weren't all native northerners, and for that reason it was not the labor collective councils which undertook to hold talks but action groups. They put forward exclusively economic demands—and not new ones at that. What is more, it isn't that the combine hasn't got the money. To make a long story short, the strikers took the initiative only because those people responsible for restructuring had not done the job properly."

"Oleg Semenovich, you are offering a somewhat unexpected solution. Are you saying that the kraykom first secretary approves of the strike?"

"Don't distort the facts. For example, there have been demands for a 30-percent pay rise. But, they say, we do not know how to finance that raise, we are not educated people. Whereas educated people like Ivanov, team leader at the 'Oktyabrskiy' mine, knows that the demand shouldn't be 30 percent but perhaps a full 50 percent. And that this demand should not be made on someone else but on yourself first of all. One year ago Boris Alekseyevich's collective switched to the contract and managed to raise their wages by 50 percent.

"Or how can people protest against the demands to switch more boldly to economic methods of management? After all, this is a fair demand. First and foremost it affects deductions from profits. I fully support Academician V. Semenikhin's opinion in PRAVDA recently. It is necessary to sharply reduce the proportion of the

profit payable by profitable enterprises to their ministries, which use that money to prop up loss-making organizations. This measure will force ministries to act more decisively: Either unprofitable enterprises should be leased to labor collectives or they should be closed down.

"As for the Norilsk combine itself, I am increasingly convinced that a giant like this needs full economic accountability and independence.

"Now about strikes. I believe that in this country we have simply delayed solving what is still a delicate matter. Now it is giving us problems. There needs to be a decree or a draft decree on strikes and the right to strike. But that, I repeat, is far from the best solution to the situation. The economy must be managed better."

"What harm has the Taymyr incident caused?"

"Luckily the combine had a stock of raw materials which enabled it to maintain its work rate. And when the miners went to work they immediately exceeded the daily norms."

Official Comments on Miners' Dispute

LD1304090189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0753 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Norilsk, 13 April (TASS)—TASS correspondent Yuriy Khots reports:

The 5-day strike by miners of the Norilsk mining and metallurgical combine (Northern Russia) has ended. The miners have come up from the face of the half-a-kilometer-deep "Komsomolskiy" mine and the 1,000-meter-deep "Taymyrskiy" mine.

The strike began after an action group (but not a council of work collectives) of workers had presented the administration with a "package" of economic demands. The main one was for an increase in pay. Those demands which came within the competence of the combine were immediately accepted. But people "roused" by certain leaders from the action group demanded the immediate satisfaction of the whole list of demands.

In the end, common sense prevailed. A difficult dialogue with workers' representatives on the surface ensued, and a direct line was established with the underground levels. Oleg Shenin, first secretary of the Krasnoyarsk CPSU Kray Committee, who flew to Norilsk, quickly began assessing the situation. We went down to the "Taymyrskiy" mine face and conversed with the miners. His appeal to discuss the problems in a calm atmosphere had its effect.

So what then was the reason for the conflict? Over many years, the management system at the Norilsk combine has become authoritarian, from the top down. Democratization and glasnost, however, demand different approaches and the active participation of people in the life of the city and the combine. Although in recent years an active search for reserves has been carried out at the enterprise, this was done without the workers' participation. Economic matters became intertwined with social and, if you like, political. Ignorance of economic matters was exploited by those who thought not of improving the work of the mines, but of settling accounts with opponents.

"What happened in Norilsk during this week must be discussed in a self-critical manner," Oleg Shenin said, "and an appropriate assessment must be made of the behavior not only of those who spread the rumors, distorted the facts, and called for extreme measures, but also of those who through their actions provoked it and failed to avert it. The miners' demands were heard at meetings, in decisions of town committee plenums, and were discussed at party economic aktivs on more than one occasion. But it was necessary to imvolve people more actively in order to implement the proposals. Yet the problems were raised in a narrow circle of specialists and party activists."

Therefore, the strikers seized the initiative only because the people responsible for restructuring had not completed their work. Many people believe that, generally speaking, the combine has the funds to settle the workers' economic demands—which didn't spring up overnight. The main thing is that the Norilsk combine needs full financially autonomous self-reliance, and a reduction in the proportion of profit assigned to the ministry from a profitable enterprise.

"It's not enough to say now that striking is an unacceptable method for solving our problems," noted brigade leader A. Nemchenko, who left the mine face with one of the last groups of strikers. "Ultimately, the reasons for the dramatic events must be discovered: Who thought that the problems which had built up for years would lead to such an outburst?"

Incidentally, the collective of the 'Zapolyarnyy' mine, which went over to the principles of financial autonomy earlier than the other mines of the Norilsk mining and metallurgical combine, did not support the strike.

Atomic Energy Minister Reveals Reactor Shutdowns

OW1204144189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1418 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO—A Soviet nuclear energy official said Wednesday that 20 Soviet nuclear power plants have either been shut down or halted in mid-construction in the aftermath of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident.

A. Lapshin, vice-minister for atomic energy, made the comments at a press conference while in Tokyo to attend the Japan atomic industrial forum.

Lapshin said that among the reactors shut down were two in Soviet Armenia that had been running when a massive earthquake struck that region last December.

He said that regional governments whose nuclear-generated power supply has been interrupted by the shutdowns are resorting to thermal power generation to meet their energy needs.

Work has been suspended in the case of reactors being constructed in the earthquake-prone Caucasus region and around major Soviet population centers such as Minsk, Lapshin said.

Vladimir S. Guvalev, science editor of PRAVDA, the official Soviet Communist Party newspaper, told the estimated 1,000 conference participants that the effects of the Chernobyl accident have yet to fade away.

Guvalev, who said he was the first journalist to reach the site of the April 1986 disaster, said that high levels of radioactive contamination are still being discovered in localized areas in the Belorussia Republic.

Over 20,000 people were evacuated to new towns to escape the debilitating effects of radioactive fallout, he noted.

The explosion and release of deadly radiation at Chernobyl resulted in the world's worst nuclear disaster and has since cast a shadow on reliance on nuclear power generation to meet the world's growing energy needs.

'Secret' Nuclear Fuel Storage Facility Questioned

51000001 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Mar 89 p 4

[Article by G. Klyucherov: "A Secret Facility?"]

[Text] "On the outskirts of Lvov, in Bryukhovichi Forest, there is a facility surrounded by a solid fence. The facility is definitely secret, though there is a sign on the fence nonetheless. It does not say much: 'The Lvov Special Combine of PZRO.' Those who live in adjacent villages have told me that this is a warehouse for storing radioactive substances. Can't we remove the shroud of secrecy from this facility so that people will not have to guess?"
[Signed] S. Lenda, Lvov.

We can remove the shroud. The confusing abbreviation [PZRO] is expanded as "Station for the Burial of Radioactive Waste." However, the author of the letter and other readers should not get the impression that this is a secret location of some kind where processed materials are brought from nuclear power stations in hiding from the populace. Nothing of the kind; it is much simpler than that.

At present there are numerous devices, such as gamma-ray flaw detectors, densimeters, fire alarms, and many others which contain radioactive isotopes. Of course, they pose absolutely no danger to the health of those working with them. However, when the service life of a device runs out, the issue of disposing of it arises. You cannot toss it onto an ordinary trash heap. This is why such stations are built, together with their burial grounds.

One more example. There is a special laundry facility at the Lvov Special Combine of the PZRO. It is used by institutes, clinics, and even regular hospitals in which people deal with radioactive substances. After all, they cannot take their service clothing to a regular laundry. This is why there is a decontamination section here. Incidentally, this is where the clothing of those who arrived in Lvov from Chernobyl was washed.

I asked the combine director G. Chernyshevich to show me his "secret" installation. In the compound, I made the point of looking at the dosimeter. It read 0.012 milliroentgen. This is a usual background norm. However, this did not seem enough for me: I asked that the meter be taken close to the vessels where buried radioactive devices are kept. The number was the same—the arrow sort of froze in place.

Says G. Chernyshevich: "When a decision was made on where to build the combine a special effort was made to find a higher place; we made sure that a clay soil is around, and that the water table lies deep—in a word, all rules were strictly complied with. Besides, everything is stored in concrete vessels, and concrete is poured on top. We have to overemphasize it at times, but we are convinced that this location is entirely safe. By the way, the fruits of trees which grow in the compound, as well as berries, pose no danger."

As I was listening to Grigoriy Antonovich, a thought occurred to me unwittingly: Quite recently, we liked to create various secrets artificially which brought about the mistrust of people, and gave rise to irresponsibility on the part of those who were obligated to preserve our life and health. One more thing: The time has long come to produce personal dosimeters. Having them, one always feels more confident. At any rate, there won't be any fabrications and imaginary fears.

Economic Expert Abalkin Interviewed on Restucturing

AU1004163589 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 10 Apr 89 pp 185-191

[Interview with "Moscow economic expert" Leonid Ivanovich Abalkin, director of the Economic Sciences Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, by Fritjof Meyer in Hamburg: "Forward Like a Turtle"; date not given]

[Text] DER SPIEGEL: Leonid Ivanovich, Mikhail Gorbachev has now been general secretary for 4 years. What results has perestroyka yielded?

Abalkin: Perestroyka has not developed by chance; it is the result of the long-lasting misery of our society. Our society's face is to be totally changed by the restructuring. The most important thing that has happened during these 4 years is that the people have awakened; they have developed dynamism. As if they were looking in a mirror, the people looked at themselves and at their past.

DER SPIEGEL: What did they see?

Abalkin: They were shocked. One cannot undo the past, but the people have decided to change the present and the future.

DER SPIEGEL: How many Soviet citizens do you think trust Gorbachev? In the FRG, 75 percent of those polled like him.

Abalkin: If one takes restructuring as a whole, the renewal of society, of living conditions, and the revitalization of ideals, Gorbachev is supported by the overwhelming majority of the population. There are differences in opinion on individual issues, for instance concerning the limits of enterprise independence and central planning. The attitude of the majority toward the cooperatives or the pricing reform is, if not negative, very restrained. However, everyone who opposes Gorbachev on individual issues supports his overall line.

DER SPIEGEL. Most people say that something has to change. Many say that the changes are not fast enough. Some say that they are too fast....

Abalkin: The masses of the people have not yet forgotten how to hope for miracles. Many expect speedy changes in the supply of foodstuffs, in the improvement of their living conditions. Here emotions often win over reason.

DER SPIEGEL: However, some things have also changed for the worse. The shops are empty, and the national income has risen more slowly than under Brezhnev.

Abalkin: Over the past 2 years the overall increase in the national income and in production has been secured thanks to improved labor productivity. The number of employees in industrial enterprises has declined, which is unprecedented in our country. Last year we were able to achieve considerable savings in resources concerning the input of metal and energy. If these are not single cases but the beginning of a long-term trend, there is hope for a further upward development of the economy.

DER SPIEGEL: However, there still has not been a radical change in the economy. This was the balance sheet drawn up by Deputy Abalkin at the party conference last June.

Abalkin: Yes, radical changes have not yet taken place. The situation on the consumer goods market has even deteriorated. The imbalance between the income of the population and the supply of goods and services has become much worse. The financial situation of the country has also deteriorated, even though this development has not just started now. The state budget deficit has reached an enormous amount, around R100 billion.

DER SPIEGEL: Trade with other countries declined in 1986 and 1987, and trade with the FRG declined by 40 percent.

Abalkin: During the above-mentioned years our foreign trade was reduced by a bit more than 9 percent, calculated at today's prices, but in 1988 trade increased again, also with the FRG. However, exports continue to decline. Of course, this has an effect on the state budget revenues.

DER SPIEGEL: Technical development is increasingly lagging behind Western standards; last year you said that this has "reached a dangerous extent."

Abalkin: Even though we are not just marking time, often we are going forward like a turtle. However, scientific-technological progress is advancing by giant leaps in the world, as if an antelope were leaping ahead. Therefore, the distance is steadily growing. Radical and quick changes are necessary here.

DER SPIEGEL: You are recommending a rigorous policy of thrift. Where do you want to tighten the belt?

Abalkin: Our institute has worked out proposals for this and has submitted them to the government. We recommend, among other things, drastically cutting down state expenditures, particularly the means for large-scale building projects.

DER SPIEGEL: Do you think of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Line, the "BAM"? This railroad line in eastern Siberia needs R200 million per year in subsidies.

Abalkin: The decision to construct this railroad was made under totally different conditions than we have today. First, there were strategic points of view....

DER SPIEGEL: The relationship with China has now eased.

Abalkin: ...Second, there was the desire to better utilize the natural resources available in Siberia.

DER SPIEGEL: Now prices on the world market have dropped, and the USSR is cutting back its crude oil exports.

Abalkin: Third, there was some sort of ambition to build "the edifice of the century." We have to generally restrict the scope of these large-scale building projects, in particular of those which will not yield any concrete results over the next 2 or 3 years.

DER SPIEGEL: Do you also want to limit space projects?

Abalkin: Yes, among other things. Then there is also the hypertrophic cost of the administrative apparatus. In defense, too, many billions of rubles can be saved. Part of the arms industry will be reorganized to be used for civilian purposes; we call this "conversion." Consumer goods or machinery for consumer goods production will be manufactured there.

DER SPIEGEL: In the case of tanks this is a bit difficult.

Abalkin: Then we just produce tractors instead of tanks and sell them to the cooperatives.

DER SPIEGEL: How much does a tank cost?

Abalkin: I have no idea. The development of our society continues in the direction of openness, glasnost, so that soon more precise information on the costs of armed forces will be available. Then Soviet economists will also know how much everything costs.

DER SPIEGEL: Is industrial construction to be restricted for the benefit of housing construction?

Abalkin: Absolutely, yes. In addition, one also has to use the people's savings for housing construction. Apartments and houses must be sold to the people as their private property. We have also proposed closing down all enterprises over the next 2 years that work at a loss. This could reduce the amount of subsidies in the state budget by about R20 billion.

DER SPIEGEL: If you want to close down all unprofitable enterprises you will have mass unemployment.

Abalkin: No. In our country there are a number of special measures against that. We propose converting the enterprises that show a deficit into cooperative property or renting them to their employees. In any case, there will be no more state subsidies for these enterprises.

DER SPIEGEL: What if they continue to show a deficit?

Abalkin: Then the company has to close down.

DER SPIEGEL: Is it possible at all in a planned economy to find out whether an enterprise is profitable?

Abalkin: It is possible, but it is rather complicated. Some enterprises are unprofitable because of their obsolete production methods, their bad technical equipment, their inefficient management, or their low labor productivity. Nevertheless, they exist. Furthermore, it is often the case that the enterprise receives the more subsidies the more losses it incurs.

DER SPIEGEL: This stimulates them to incur losses.

Abalkin: I do not know any other country which is able to tolerate such a situation. For a transition to market economy our country needs a longer period of time. This gives rise to the question of whether one should keep these unprofitable enterprises alive for another 5 to 7 years.

DER SPIEGEL: Do you now also want to cut back on social programs, for instance on the enormous food subsidies?

Abalkin: There are subsidies for foodstuffs in one form or another in many countries. Today the most important thing is to eliminate the enormous losses in agriculture and to bring about higher efficiency there. This could be done by implementing various economic reforms in the rural areas.

However, there are also other measures. We propose subjecting personal income to a progressive tax. We recommend the issuing of shares in order to divert part of the people's savings to investment projects. All this will reduce the demand for goods that is based on money supply.

DER SPIEGEL: You want to avoid a currency reform and prevent inflationary developments. However, this only works if you increase the supply of goods.

Abalkin: Of course. In this respect we very much count on the development of the cooperatives and on the system of leases. I have already talked about conversion. We also recommend increasing imports of consumer goods by, among other things, the reduced purchase of equipment and grain. The technical equipment that is necessary to produce consumer goods should be imported to a greater extent.

DER SPIEGEL: How quickly should this program become effective?

Abalkin: It should be implemented immediately and should be valid for 2 or 3 years.

DER SPIEGEL: However, you do not dare to make the big leap: to subject the Soviet economy to the game of supply and demand. The pricing reform has been postponed for the time being.

Abalkin: Its implementation does not depend on our own wishes. For this one needs the corresponding conditions.

DER SPIEGEL: You certainly also need the transition to a new model of pricing, which is based on supply and demand.

Abalkin: Yes, but first of all the imbalance in the state finances has to be eliminated and then the monopoly of the producer; at least, it has to be weakened. In our

country the monopolists are ministries and large enterprises which sometimes are the only ones to produce certain goods. The West simply cannot imagine what it means to have a 100-percent monopoly that is based on the power of the state apparatus. Finally, we also have to make the ruble at least partly convertible. However, if we were to introduce prices that correspond to supply and demand under today's conditions, they would simply rise without any positive results. Without competition, prices cannot have any effect on production efficiency and goods quality.

DER SPIEGEL: How long will you wait until you implement the pricing and currency reform?

Abalkin: There is no need for a currency reform. Concerning the pricing reform, postponing it does not mean that we are twiddling our thumbs: It will not be a single act but a long-term process. An important precondition is the development of a market for production means. If we are able to realize this project by the mid-1990's, this will be an enormous success for perestroyka. However, we still lack one thing for the reforms: In our country there are no people who would be able to manage the economy under new conditions.

DER SPIEGEL: There are no competent managers?

Abalkin: No financial experts, traders, or marketing experts. In our country we can find perhaps 20 people who are top experts in these matters. It is really great that the FRG has invited 1,000 Soviet experts to attend training courses.

DER SPIEGEL: How long will it take until it will be the client and not the salesman who determines Soviet economy?

Abalkin: We hope that the socialist market economy will have gained ground by the year 2000. Of course this will be a market that will be regulated by the state according to plan and will be determined by social needs. We do not renounce state intervention in the economy, particularly concerning matters in the social sector, in realizing large-scale scientific-technological programs, and in developing the infrastructure.

DER SPIEGEL: In this respect, there is no difference from the Western market economy.

Abalkin: We are willing to take over the best from all countries. We want only one thing to be scarce: money. Other kinds of scarcity must no longer occur. Only then will the client be the decisive factor.

DER SPIEGEL: Leonid Ivanovich, thank you for this interview.

Ukraine Prison Inmates Take Eight Women Hostage

LD1304133389 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Voroshilovgrad April 13 TASS—By TASS special correspondent Vladimir Itkin:

Two armed inmates of a Ukrainian high-security penal colony took eight women hostage on Wednesday morning, threatening to kill them unless their demands were met.

The two men, armed with self-made firearms and knives, sneaked into the administrative buiding of the Voroshilovgrad region colony's work zone at 10:30 a.m. and took eight female employees hostage in a room of the labour and wages department.

They barricaded themselves in and demanded a bus and guarantees of a safe exit out of the colony.

The criminals, both repeat offenders, did not conceal their names.

They were V. Maksimov, born in 1961 and serving his latest 15-year term for theft and murder, and O. Korzh, born in 1968 and sentenced to eight years in prison this time for robbery and malicious hooliganism.

As negotiations with them got underway, they were persuaded to release two hostages.

But the criminals wouldn't set the others free unless the authorities agreed to their demands.

A task force formed to deal with the emergency was headed by regional militia and KGB chiefs who conducted talks with the hostage-takers.

After the talks proved fruitless, it was decided to meet the criminal's demands.

Simultaneously a combat operation was planned, involving the use of firearms to subdue them and set the hostages free.

A bus took the two men and their hostages out of the colony. Task force leaders made another attempt to negotiate with the criminals as the vehicle headed towards the Kharkov-Rostov highway.

However, the criminals grew so insolent as to demand the release of another inmate.

If this wasn't done, they warned, one of the hostages would be killed right away.

The Task force made one final attempt at peaceful negotiations. After it failed, they decided to use force.

A carefully planned operation sprang into life. Korzh was killed on the spot and Maksimov was wounded. All the hostages were freed unharmed.

The situation in the penal colony where the incident took place is normal.

An investigation has begun.

Komsomol's Excessive Secrecy Derided

PM1404090589 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 89 p 1

[Article by O. Musafirova, department chief on the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKOYE ZNAMYA, carried under the "Regular Daily Spot" rubric: "His Lips Are Sealed"]

[Text] Kiev—I stumbled across the mystery by accident. I needed for my work a more detailed list, including Curricula Vitae, of members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol] Central Committee and the republic Komsomol Organization Auditing Commission. I went to the general department or, more accurately, the protocol section, to obtain it. I was being naive, of course.

It was explained to me in a room containing safes that I was overstepping the mark. Press credentials did not help. Nor did the backing of a somewhat embarrassed Central Committee senior official. The stamp marked "For Official Use Only" ["FOUO"] weighed down on the thin gray-blue booklet as a ton of bricks. I had to turn to my editor, a candidate member of the bureau, for help. He was handed the bestseller for copying out. And, dropping his guard, he passed it on to an appropriate party, that is, to me.

I did my level best to try to understand what it was that everyone should not know. The full name of an operative in a Vinnitsa confectionery factory? The date of birth of the first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Komsomol Oblast Committee? What effect would such information produce, God forbid, among ordinary Komsomol members?

But my knowledge regarding "secret" documents did increase.

Take bureau and secretariat resolutions. You would think that they were intended to be a guide to action for the republic Komsomol, but they are marked "For Official Use Only...." The instruction that brought official secrets, large and small, into circulation in the youth sociopolitical organization is lost in the mists of time. But it continues to be carried out to the letter.

The Komsomol does not of course hold revelations and secrets that are of burning interest for society as a whole; which makes its fortified ramparts, which conceal information that is not at all secret but useful and even necessary for the millions of organization members, all the more ludicrous and absurd.

Let us take finances. For ages we had to keep on asking the all-union Komsomol to publish its draft budget itemizing income and outlay, which automatically made you think: If they are refusing to budge, that means they are hiding something. And if they are hiding something, there is something fishy going on there. And then they do eventually publish the budget. And there is nothing amiss! And they promise to discuss every item in detail, with glasnost, at the very planning stage. Debit and credit minus secrecy produces a balance sheet plus trust in the elected central organ. That's the arithmetic.

Another forbidden fruit—glasnost in the Komsomol—is also ripening but slowly. Because of the tightly closed doors of the meeting rooms it is a rare piece of news that emerges without an official stamp on it.

When I had gathered a whole heap of papers stamped "FOUO" I decided to approach the Komsomol Central Committee, from where they had periodically appeared, in search of clarification as to what it is that forces the Central Committee to work so assiduously in secret.

Organizational chief Aleksandr Kozitskiy explained that the zealots of official secrets are hoist with their own petard! But they have no choice.

"If 'FOUO' is put on a document, it does not need a censor's stamp. It is the only way out for us," Aleksandr explained.

That is the point. A Komsomol committee determines the circulation of essential documents on general principles. That is to say, it is guided by the "Uniform Rules for the Printing of Nonsecret Documents," Paragraph 2, Clause 16, which makes it possible to produce, without the authorization of the organizations in question, the material of party, soviet, and Komsomol organs marked "For Official Use Only." And without that stamp the route that the papers have to take is so long and thorny that they will be hopelessly out of date by the time they make it. No question about it, we opt for speed.

We are pleased with the increasing rights enjoyed by the all-union Komsomol. Its right of autonomy. I will cite a new example of autonomy which that paragraph stymied. And even the omnipotent "FOUO" did not avail.

The Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee decided to publish a news and current affairs bulletin—a special supplement to the republic's youth newspapers designed for practical workers in the Komsomol. There are 1,640 committees enjoying the rights of a rayon committee, 695 rayon committees and city committees, plus Central

Committee members—that was how they calculated the requisite number of copies. They had their own printing works (the Molod Publishing House), the money for the job was on hand, and an editorial collegium headed by Central Committee Second Secretary Vladimir Miroshnichenko was set up. There was no holdup as regarding material. The republic Komsomol School's scientific research center offered interesting research work, departments showed their mettle.

The first VESTNIK arrived safely at grassroots level last May. "To be continued" figured under certain articles. "Well done!" was the approbatory response from Sumy, Dnepropetrovsk, Rovno, and Zaporozhye.

The problem quite often does not lie with specific people. The cause resides in our lagging behind, not keeping pace with restructuring and the development of glasnost. That is how it is here.

It transires that the youth sociopolitical organization's Central Committee, which is vested with every right, does not have the right: 1) To number the publication, thereby indicating the frequency of its appearance; 2) to call it a "news and current affairs bulletin"; 3) to write "based on the experience of...." in subheadings; 4) to bring the editorial collegium...up to strength; 5) or, finally, to make the cover blue or any other color.

There were no objections raised over its contents. But, unfortunately, current practice does not allow one to offer the reader a new publication in this fashion, without any more ado. But coordination takes time, which is not available. I am not against all rules and instructions, but we clearly do need to change some of them and modify others. But what is it that often gets in the way? The answer is habit: That's the way it's done, people say.... Honestly, however, we are not our own enemy but are sensible people. So let us act sensibly.

However, for the time being there is an aftertaste of sealing-wax on the lips....

Uzbek Papers Criticized for Focus on Sensation

PM1004132389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
4 Apr 89 Second Edition p 2

[Own correspondent Viktor Artemenko article under the rubric "Own Correspondent's Column": "In Pursuit of Reading Material"]

[Text] Tashkent—Readers in Uzbekistan are unanimous that many of the central newspapers have become more interesting recently and give active coverage to the vital social and economic problems of restructuring. Local publications are trying to follow their example and enhance their own prestige. That is the problem: They often try to do this by...excessively reprinting material from Moscow newspapers and journals—mainly on historical subjects, "sensational" issues, and sometimes even material where one untruth is substituted with another half-truth.

The tone in the pursuit of this kind of reading material is being set by the republic newspaper PRAVDA VOSTOKA, one of the leading newspapers in Uzbekistan. The editorial office hunts out material everywhere on the life of Stalin and his closest associates. It devoted two pages to a publication entitled "That Man Stalin," which it lifted from the journal SMENA. It devoted an equal amount of space to an article entitled "Dossier on Beriya," from the journal SPUTNIK.

PRAVDA VOSTOKA is not only eager to carry tasty details from the lives of dead people. Readers have not been able to understand why the newspaper devoted such a substantial amount of typespace to an extract from the novel "Mist" ["Tuman"] by the American fiction writer Stiven [name as published], and reprinted the vast "Sochi Affair" ["Sochinskoye Delo"] from "Black Sea Toast" ["Chernomorskaya Zdravnitsa"].

But the space cannot be found for more vital reprints. For example, the newspaper appears not to have noticed the critical items in the central newspapers which describe present-day affairs in Uzbekistan. Or another thing. Readers would, of course, be interested to learn about the unseemly activities of the republic's former leaders—Rashidov, Usmankhodzhayev, Abdullayeva, and other bureaucrats. However, PRAVDA VOSTOKA lacks either the space or the courage to criticize these recreants.

The main problem is that, being so enthusiastic about reprinted material, the newspaper is not giving its readers enough topical information on present-day life in the republic. Information on the complicated situation in the agro-industrial complex or with the introduction of the contract, for example. But PRAVDA VOSTOKA publishes few discussion items or articles dedicated to specific problems such as the development of agriculture and the processing sectors. One gets the impression that the editorial office is also not prepared to conduct a discussion on the serious, urgent questions of enhancing the militancy of primary party organizations. There is no system or consistency in this.

TASHKENTSKAYA PRAVDA has entered into purposeful competition with PRAVDA VOSTOKA with regard to reprinting "historical scandal." The descriptions it provides are even more lurid. The newspaper has acquainted its readers in detail with fragments from the lives and activity of Stalin, Beriya, Khrushchev, Brezhnev, and other figures from the past. You look in this newspaper for readers' letters on restructuring and the topical concerns of working people, but time and again you come up against weighty "bricks of history."

At the end of December last year, fair criticism was addressed to TASHKENTSKAYA PRAVDA in a report at the oblast report and election party conference: "Profound, analytical material is rarely published. The practice of reprinting material from other publications has become quite frequent recently." So how did the newspaper respond to this criticism? Literally a few days later, three issues in succession reprinted a big "lump" entitled "Family Chronicle From the Stagnation Era"—about L. Brezhnev and his family.

Many of the republic's newspapers have abandoned themselves to the pursuit of increased readability by reprinting material from other publications. For example, every issue of VECHERNIY TASHKENT devotes one page to advertising and a multitude of material from the Uzbek news agency about the republic as a whole. There is virtually no space left for reporting on city life. But, despite this, VECHERNIY TASHKENT recently reprinted an IZVESTIYA item by B. Vasilyev, "Love Russia for Better or for Worse," in three of its issues.

"This trend among newspapers concerns us," A. Mukhtarov, chairman of the board of the Uzbek Union of Journalists, said. "There are many topical problems. Here are just some of them: the struggle against bureaucracy and negative phenomena in trade and the services sphere, the development of crop rotation, the introduction of economic accountability, and the eradication of such an alarming phenomenon as self-immolation among women. In short, the republic's journalists have great, priority tasks, on the solution of which the fate of restructuring in Uzbekistan depends. It is these subjects that should be given prime place in the newspapers."

It is hard not to agree with this.

Scientific

Cosmonauts Continue Activities Aboard 'Mir'

LD1404101189 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS—by a TASS correspondent reporting from mission control centre:

The cosmonauts Aleksandr Volkov, Sergey Krikalev and Valeriy Polyakov this week continued maintenance operations on board the orbital space complex Mir (Peace) as well as astrophysical and medical experiments.

In keeping with plans for their return to earth, the Soviet spacemen, in addition to routine daily exercises, have started training with the use of the pressurised spacesuit Chibis.

The crew are continuing studies into space astronomy covered by the international project Roentgen. They conducted five sessions observing a powerful X-ray pulsar in the Taurus constellation.

Several series of visual observations and photography of Soviet territory are yet to be conducted. One of the objectives is to assess the pollution of the atmosphere above areas around industrial centres in the Ukraine, the black-earth region and the Volga basin.

According to results of medical check-ups and reports from the orbit, the cosmonauts are in good health.

Academy of Sciences General Meeting Held

Marchuk Addresses Meeting

PM1304145789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 89 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "To Be the Instrument of Renewal"]

[Text] How to step up the role of science in Soviet society's renewal and give it the status of one of restructuring's most important forces—this was the topic of discussion at the session of the USSR Academy of Sciences annual general meeting which opened 11 April in Moscow.

In his introductory address Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, stressed that fundamental science is faced with crucial tasks both in creating the prerequisites of scientific and technical progress and in promoting social, political, and cultural development. The logic of restructuring has faced Soviet science with the task of rapidly reaching advanced positions in the most important areas of fundamental research and, on this basis, implementing the program for our society's socioeconomic restructuring.

The atmosphere of glasnost and heightened attention to all aspects of public life, on the one hand, and the one-sidedness which has taken shape over many years in illuminating the problems of science, on the other, have aroused the public's great interest in the activity of academic scientific establishments and in the standard of this country's fundamental research. People are increasingly linking prospects for enhancing the quality of life with the success of fundamental science and technology.

And this means, the president continued, that society is expecting from us the most active participation in the crucial areas of restructuring, particularly in the implementation of the new agrarian policy formulated at the March (1989) CPSU Central Committee plenum. People are now expecting from scientists comprehensive research on the progress of the radical economic reform, clear assessments of the development of the cooperative movement, a profound analysis of the problem of combining the market and the plan, and many other economic issues. The entire country is learning to work in the new conditions by moving forward and rectifying the

deviations and mistakes which arise. All these processes also directly affect the sphere of academic science and are constantly giving it new tasks.

Historical science is going through a stage of profound renewal. This is connected with recognition of the need for the conclusive testimony of the historian which is both truthful and free from considerations of expediency. Research in the sphere of philosophy and law are closely tied with the need for scientific backup for the processes of democratization and the reform of the political system. Last year philosophers' efforts were concentrated around the general academic program "Man—Science—Society" and were directed at resolving problems of harmonizing social relationships and the fullest development of the individual in conditions of socialism's renewal of itself. Sociologists are stepping up their research into the dynamics of Soviet society in the conditions of restructuring. But there are still many problems here: It is essential to seriously improve the system of collecting data on the opinions and sentiments of diverse groups of the population, to expand the training of sociological cadres in universities, and to improve the sociological service at enterprises.

Then G.I. Marchuk dwelt on the most brilliant results of the year in the natural and technical sciences. Physicists and mathematicians, biologists and chemists, mechanics and power workers, and representatives of other spheres of knowledge produced many such results. Recently the Academy of Sciences has been devoting its prime attention to ecological research which is being conducted by many of the academy's departments, and also in the union republics.

Definite progress in strengthening the academy's ties with practice became discernible in the year under review. On the basis of 3,000 completed scientific works scientific research and experimental design work was conducted jointly with organizations and enterprises of ministries and departments to create new manufacturing processes and new types of output. The process now under way to rejuvenate scientific cadres and the new system of their democratic rotation at all levels—from the laboratory worker to the president—has facilitated this and other changes in the academy's life. Another trend of the times is that recently the academy's presidium created a special fund amounting to R20 million to finance projects by young researchers, commencing in 1990.

The weekly newspaper of higher educational institution [VUZ] scientists and workers, which will come out in May this year, is designed to help the renewal of all aspects of the academy's activity.

In conclusion the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences stated that proposals and projects are now being prepared in the academy presidium to further develop fundamental science in the country, and these will be put forward for broad discussion by the scientific public, including at the forthcoming all-union conference of scientific workers.

Detailed results of science's development in the year which has elapsed were analyzed in speeches by Yu.A. Osipyan, Ye.P. Velikhov, K.V. Frolov, O.M. Nefedov, R.V. Petrov, N.P. Lazerov, and V.N. Kudryavtsev, vice presidents of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Academician I.M. Makarov, chief scientific secretary of the presidium, gave a report on the activity of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the fulfillment of the decisions of the academy's general meetings for the period under review.

V.A. Medvedev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the assembly's work.

Awards Given, Elections Held

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[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr (TASS) The USSR Academy of Sciences annual general meeting ended in Moscow today. The tasks of scientists in the renewal of all aspects of life were discussed. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, commenting on the outcome of the session's work, said that 1988 was undoubtedly marked by a number of brilliant discoveries and developments which have advanced theory, and also by a series of original studies which will, without doubt, influence many applied areas of science.

At the final session, a ceremony was held to present Lomonosov gold medals. These awards were conferred on two outstanding mathematicians, Academician Sobolev, who died at the beginning of the year, and Jean Leray, a member of the French Academy of Sciences. In accordance with tradition, Leray, the guest of the Academy of Sciences, gave a scientific report. The academy's annual awards—the gold medals and prizes named after outstanding Soviet scientists—were also presented. Organizational matters were examined at the session. The meeting approved Academician Kovalchenko as academic secretary of the Department of History. In connection with the transformation of the Kola branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences into the Kola Scientific Center of the Academy, the meeting elected Kalinnikov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to the post of chairman of the Presidium of this center. Academician Alferov was elected chairman of the Presidium of the Leningrad Scientific Center and member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.

Benefits of Space Program Outlined

LD1304181289 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—Last year 1,343 million roubles from the state budget were spent in the USSR on space research in the interests of the national economy and science, said Boris Chertok, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Speaking at the academy's general meeting which ended here today, he said that incomes from satellite communications services, weather forecasting, the exploration of terrestrial natural resources, satellite navigation systems, and the transfer of technology to the national economy amounted to about 2,000 million roubles in 1988.

Demands to slash expenditures on space research and to use the funds thus released for solving food, housing and other urgent problems were put forward in the Soviet press as well as in the election programmes of many candidates for the posts of people's deputies of late.

In this connection Boris Chertok emphasised that such pronouncements were prompted by the lack of information among the public about ways of the development of cosmonautics and the possibilities for using its achievements in the national economy.

"Close interrelationships developed between academic science, institutions of higher learning and governmental agencies way back in the first years of the space era in the Soviet Union. Due to that a successful development of cosmonautics became possible", Chertok said.

"Space research performed the role of 'locomotive' which was blazing the way for other sectors. Were it not for cosmonautics, our lag is such fields as computing engineering would have been much greater than now".

Chertok said that one may well argue about prospects for the use of the Energiya-Buran space rocket transportation system but one should not forget the benefits of it to the national economy. Specifically, the system of landing on radio signals and cryogenic technology will be used in civil aviation while multiple-duplication safety systems will be applied in nuclear power engineering.

The unique stock of more than 700 packages of programmes for computers of various classes which were used in the designing of the spacecraft are a national asset, too.

Work on Satellite Navigation System Discussed

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[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—The Soviet Union has started the working out of a long-term communication, navigation and monitoring system on the basis of satellite communication. The work is being carried out by specialists from the research and experimental centre of automatic air traffic control. They believe that the system will permit to substantially improve the safety of flights.

"The satellite communication and navigation system is a group of satellites launched in such a way that the planes of their orbits form an angle with regard to each other. This ensures a range of observation covering the whole of Soviet territory", Vladimir Oreshin, head of a sector at the centre, told TASS. "Using the satellites, plane crews will be able to maintain radio communication with ground services and to accurately find their bearings. The new system will have a number of advantages over the existing one. At present long-distance communication with crews depends too much on the weather, the relief and other factors making more difficult the piloting of planes. Satellites permit to overcome these difficulties".

According to Vladimir Oreshin, the putting into practice of the new system will help improve the performance of the search and rescue services. For instance, in case of forced landing a satellite can communicate the exact coordinates of the plane, which will permit rescue teams to promptly arrive at the accident site. A satellite can control the functioning of all the units and instruments on board a plane. If any of them fails, specialists from the ground services will be able to promptly give recommendations on how to repair it. If this cannot be done, the satellite will help to quickly receive a permission for an emergency landing at one of nearby airfields.

The new system will also permit to expand the range of services rendered to Aeroflot passengers. For instance, they will be able to speak over the telephone with any telephone subscriber in the country. The economic effect of these of satellites will be even greater because there will be no need to maintain numerous radar stations for monitoring flights over the extreme north regions of Siberia, or to employ numerous specialists for servicing them.

The parametres of the system meet the requirements of the International Association of Civil Aviation (ICAO), a TASS correspondent was told at the centre. This opens up new opportunities for cooperating with other countries in this sphere.

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